

THE SUNDAY TIMES

WS DIGEST

SEPTEMBER 1971

h takes strong
with Mintoff

WO sessions at Chequers Mr Heath left Malta's premier, Mr Dom Mintoff, little doubt that Britain and Nato's for the use of military bases on the island has about reached its ceiling at which the British share is nearly

cholera cases

OLERA cases, both recent visitors were confirmed in the West Riding. Mr Trevor Hope was in Searcroft Hospital, Leeds, after being tested during a recent visit to Hampden's family were under observation. Contacts were reported traced. A field woman was in Bradford Isolation, and all visitors to the Shij, Huddersfield, between last and yesterday are urged to contact health department.

seek £250 rise

national Union of Teachers executive decided unanimously to recommend for a 2.5 per cent increase of £250 for all teachers for the year beginning 1972. It also wants promotion in smaller schools to be removed. Implementation will be put to a special conference in Blackpool on November

girls killed

year-old secretaries helping a Swans' reception of holiday hotels were killed when their car was in collision with a truck in Austria. The girls were Miss Clark of Welling, Kent and Miss Forest of Golders Green, London. Her passengers were hurt: Mr Keo of East Ham, Mr Arie Rickenberg, Tourist Continental Manager, and Austrian agent Mr Franz Stoll.

er hunt

VING the discovery of a young body in the cupboard of a house in Kent, Kent police yesterday looking for Mr Tawfouq Shouhry, 27, and his wife Annette, have a 14-month-old son. A police said: "We are treating this as a murder. The woman was staying with them. They left suddenly about ten days

for McCartney

MCCARTNEY'S 27-year-old wife Linda, 24, to a second daughter, Stella, in a hospital. Linda, on Monday, announced yesterday. The baby, three months, was delivered by caesarian and weighed 5lb 9oz at birth. Mother is well.

w found strangled

rtitude Emily Hanley, a 79-year-old was found sexually assaulted and killed with a stocking at her home in Oakington Avenue, Rushmore, on Monday. Police broke in after reports of seeing lights burning in hours.

ott suspended

ION jockey Lester Piggott was suspended for three days by the Kempton Jockey Club after finishing second on Jags to the only other runner, odds-on Lad, in the Santa Stakes yesterday. Piggott, who showed Piggott film of the race, was charged with seriously interfering with the winner.

festival gas blast

OPLE were treated at hospital for a cylinder containing gas for exploded yesterday at the Oval pop festival in aid of East Pakistan refugees. The explosion occurred in the afternoon, and security men were controlling the area.

murder charges

HOPE ANNE NORTH, 29, of Nythe, St Margaret, Wilts, was remanded in custody at Swindon yesterday, charged with murdering two-year-old Sharon North, said in court to be her daughter. At Chichester, Mrs Anne North, 29, was also remanded in custody until Tuesday charged with the murder of her foster child, John North, seven months.

on secrets charge

L SERVANT, Sirioj Hussein Hassan Abdoucar, 33, of Crickwood, was remanded in custody at Bow yesterday charged under the Official Secrets Act with obtaining an article at which in 1970 which might directly or indirectly be useful to an enemy.

tmare?

who found his £150 wig on his pillow missing, after being assured by the insurers that wild horses could not be tamed, is having his complaint investigated by the Cambridgeshire and Ely County Council's Health and Measures Department. A spokesman said: "The man's recollection of sleeping with wild

Y'S NECTON with the reference to a timber yard in north Belfast week's insight report, Group-Captain John Corry, Chairman of James P. and Co. Ltd., proprietors of the yard, said that the only shooting from their was by the army and emphatically that there was no shooting from their by civilians. Their assurance is that no such shooting took place in their knowledge or consent.

How to
win friends
and
influence
people—
official

By Nicholas Carroll

AN OFFICIAL directive on how to manipulate foreign visitors to East Pakistan has been prepared by the Pakistani Government and issued, with the classification Secret, to information officials. The document, signed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Information and National Affairs in Islamabad last June, after the lifting of restrictions on foreign visits to East Pakistan, gives detailed guidance on handling foreign VIPs and journalists. A photo copy of the directive has reached The Sunday Times.

Since the army crackdown last March, some eight million people have fled from East Pakistan into India. On this matter, the directive says: "Above all [foreign VIPs] would be interested in seeing the return of displaced persons and the arrangements made for receiving and rehabilitating them. To that end, they would like to visit two or three of the crowded ones, but the crowds should be ensured by delaying dispersals rather than faking."

Foreigners who want to check stories they have heard of attempts by the Pakistan Army to eliminate intellectuals, may ask to visit Jagannath Hall and Iqbal Hall at Dacca University to meet intellectuals. "We should have no objections," the directive says, "but only dependable ones may be invited to see them."

Officials are advised to restrain their hospitality for visitors, "such as British MPs and Congressmen," since over-entertainment would be "incongruous with the present situation in East Pakistan." Neither should there be any over-display of military personnel. Security arrangements should be unobtrusive.

Other points made in the directive—which it should be noted is not wholly devoted to efforts to influence visitors—include:

- In the course of their visit to various areas [VIPs] should also be encouraged to visit some of the scenes of massacre of non-Bengalis and meet some of the survivors. They should be encouraged to see the refugee camps of Biharis thrown out of Mymensingh and listen to their tales of woe.

- It should be made abundantly clear to them that while a specific programme has been chalked out for their convenience, they are free to change it and go to whatever place they wish and meet whom ever they like. They should be encouraged to meet friendly foreigners like those in Chittagong and Sublet who have personally experienced the depredations of the rebels.

- While an effort should be made to avoid their seeing the more heavily damaged portions of places like Khulna, there should be no deliberate obvious attempt to keep them away.

- The Islamabad document provides a policy line for officials to put to visitors. Massacres are to be explained as the outcome of the now-banned Awami League's intolerance rather than to communal strife. It is stressed that Awami League killings started long before the Army's action. The document says briefing should be on certain lines. This is the wording of the instructions:

- The whole problem has arisen from the active encouragement and collusion of the Indians.

- The Awami League won its elections on the mandate of autonomy but that the hard-core Fascist elements later escalated this into UDL.

- The return of the displaced persons is being hampered by Indian propaganda, concentration of troops along the border, Indian promotion of disruptive activities by secessionists and public declaration of the Indian Prime Minister that India will not let the refugees go back to Yahya Khan's East Pakistan, but only to Mujib's Bangla Desh.

- The section of the directive relating to foreign journalists indicates that they are to be carefully watched though not directly hampered. Their arrival in the East Pakistan capital of Dacca is to be reported "discreetly" by Pakistan airlines and copies of their dispatches sent to the government information department. The directive goes on: "No restrictions should be imposed on foreign correspondents seeing anyone they like and in no case should people who turn up to see them be turned away or subsequently interrogated in respect of their discussion with foreign correspondents."

- Local officials are to be advised how to handle foreign correspondents. "It will be desirable," the directive says, "to keep the foreign correspondents away from the cantonments and contact with army officers."

Two police on
gun theft charge

TWO POLICE officers and three civilians were charged in London yesterday with conspiring to defeat the course of justice and with stealing a .38 automatic.

The charges follow police inquiries which included an arrest in Mayfair on Thursday, but it is understood that the arrest was not that of a police officer.

The charges are: 1—on or about September 16, 1971, they conspired to defeat the course of justice; and 2—on March 28, 1969 the theft of a .38 automatic. Names of the five men charged were not immediately available.

No further charges are expected at this stage.

The police officers, both married men, were serving at West End Central police station during 1969. Neither was attached to the Special Branch.

The charges follow a police operation conducted under an almost unprecedented blanket of secrecy. It came into the open only after the arrests in Mayfair, London, on Thursday.

But it was not until Friday, nearly 24 hours later, that the Yard broke their silence by stating officially that four men had been detained.

They later lifted the veil a little more and stated that among a number of people helping inquiries was a police officer.

In the Mayfair incident four men were arrested by six plain clothes detectives. Eye-witnesses said the detectives pounced on a car parked in Hamilton Place, Park Lane. One armed detective stood at the front of the car, holding a revolver in both hands, his arms stretched in front.

A man was pulled from the car. His jacket was lifted as he was searched and, according to one account, a gun was pointed at his head.

The unlikely names in
Faulkner's prison list

- The 77-year-old who can't lift a gun

- The man whose brother was wanted

INVOKING the almost limitless authority of the Special Powers Act, Mr Brian Faulkner, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, announced on Wednesday his decision to intern 219 men out of the 400-odd arrested in pre-dawn swoops a month ago.

The list was much longer than had been expected. Yet Mr Faulkner left no loopholes in his assertion that every one of the 219 must be a guilty man. "I have made no internment order," he said, "with-out being satisfied on evidence placed before me that the person concerned was, and still is, an active member of the Official or Provisional wing of the IRA, or has been closely implicated in the recent IRA campaign."

This sweeping claim does not stand up well to independent inquiry. For instance, unless there is something wrong with the evidence placed before Mr Faulkner, it is hard to account for the internment of Mr William Mulholland, of Springfield Road, Belfast. Mr Mulholland is 77. He is credibly described as a man who would not have the strength to lift a weapon, let alone use it.

A disturbing picture emerges from our own inquiries. Among those interned there is, without doubt, a "hard core" perhaps 80 strong, of IRA activists. This includes some very dangerous men.

But the total appears to include many cases of men whose Republican connections amount to no more than inactive sympathy. There are several cases in which men have suffered from guilt by association—or seem to have been interned this time simply because they have been interned in previous crises.

INSIGHT

The aged Mulholland appears to be such a case having been interned for five spells beginning with the troubles of the Twenties. Checking, in such a situation, is naturally difficult. Because nothing is known publicly against a man, it does not follow that the security forces do not have some clandestine evidence against him. But on the other hand, much of the Army and police intelligence is drawn from paid informers, and is therefore intrinsically suspect.

Some checks can be made by interviewing men arrested and held with the internees but who were later released. Men inside Crumlin Jail and HMS Maidstone can assess each other's affiliations, because the "Official" and "Provisional" IRA men tend to stick together, ignoring outsiders.

Obviously, even those released are apt to be biased against the authorities. But estimates of the "hard core" drawn from them agree reasonably well with private estimates given by British Army intelligence officers. From different directions, Army sources and ex-detainees both suggest that the internment list has been swollen by reference to out-dated and questionable information from the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

There are cases which suggest that the process of arrest was in the first place random. For instance Seamus O'Tuathail, a Republican journalist from Dublin, was arrested while visiting Belfast. After an initial interrogation, he was then left inside from August

10 to September 14 without being asked a single question.

Charles Fleming, aged, infirm and with failing eyesight, was also arrested and is still in custody, even though he has to be led around the exercise yard and guided to the lavatory.

It is not easy to be confident about the selectivity of a system with held O'Tuathail for five weeks without questioning him and which still keeps Fleming inside.

Physical handicap does not necessarily preclude internment. John Collins, of Abercorn Street, Belfast, has been interned, although he has a heart condition and only one eye. Collins believes that he was arrested because he was photographed attending an IRA funeral: a suggestion which is credible, because interrogations inside Crumlin seem to have been haphazard enough to support the idea that the security forces' information is often distinctly hazy.

John McGuffin, a Belfast lecturer who was arrested and released, says that he was questioned about the operations of the Soviet KGB in Ulster, and also asked if he knew Jerry Rubin, the American hippy leader. He also claims to have been given a long sermon on the evils of atheism.

It is also possible to gather information about internees from relatives, acquaintances and associates. Obviously again, there is a risk of bias: but in some cases, information from such sources does square with official estimates. For instance, a high-ranking Army officer named two men he thought particularly dangerous: Catholic sources who know these two men agreed readily.

continued on page 2

Israel truce 'near end'

SPECULATION that the 13-month-old Middle East cease fire may collapse rose in Jerusalem yesterday after further shooting across the Suez Canal between Egyptian and Israeli forces, writes Eric Marsden.

The Israelis, who lost seven men in a Stratocruiser transport plane, shot down 16 miles inside their territory on Friday, complained yesterday that more Egyptian sur-

face to air missiles had been fired at aircraft East of Suez. The planes were not hit.

In Cairo, it was claimed that Israeli Phantom jets strafed Egyptian ground forces from about six miles east of the Canal, but caused no injuries.

Yesterday's missile attack is being interpreted by observers in Jerusalem as an Egyptian change of policy.

COLOUR MAGAZINE

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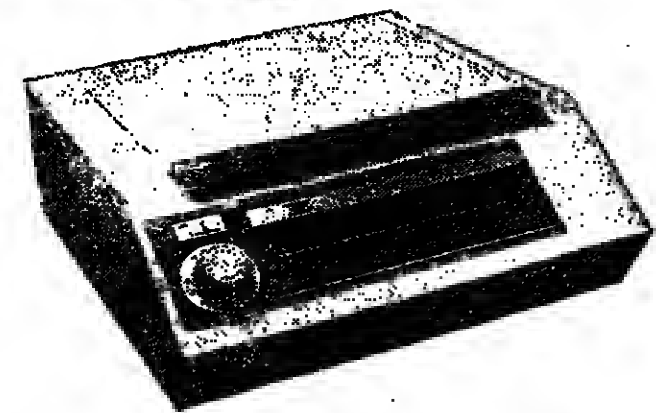
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Give the Irish dual nationality—Thorp

A BOLD new political initiative in Ireland was proposed yesterday by Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, in his major speech at the close of the party's conference at Scarborough. He suggested that dual nationality between Britain and Eire should be offered to those who want it, thus enabling "men and women openly and honourably to express their joint allegiance."

He claimed that if "we genuinely want to transform the whole climate of Ireland and extend the hand of friendship rather than perpetuate the bullets of hatred and distrust, here at least is a new practical expression of our goodwill, the result of which would be a positive commitment to peace."

The Liberal leader claimed that the logic of introducing Proportional Representation for Stormont, which he expected the British Government to do, while denying it to Westminster, "must be that fair representation for minorities is only to be granted after they resort to violence. To handicap the Liberals so unfairly accentuated the alienation from the Parliamentary system which is the dangerous feature of modern politics."

As for the internal party crisis over relations with the new generation of Red Guards, Mr. Thorpe had a pat on the back and a rap on the knuckles for the Young Liberals. He praised their liberalism in action over the homeless, the urban crisis and racism in sport.

"I ask no greater test of Young Liberals but they should be young and should be liberals—and I repeat liberals," he said, to prolonged applause from the delegates. "But I ask them to

realise that when a few talk of anarchy and libertarian socialism, that is not what I understand of liberalism. It is the very reverse of liberalism, which is a philosophy that is radical but tolerant, firm but humane, aggressive but law-abiding."

He welcomed the proposal that every Young Liberal should initially be enrolled as a member of his constituency organisation, so that each was similarly involved in the realities of self-discipline.

TODAY, almost miraculously, the democracies of western Europe live in peace. To this there is but one exception—Northern Ireland. There, added to the dangers of fighting across the border, lurks the greater and crueler risk of civil war, with all the agony and civilian bloodshed that this involves. Already since October 1968 more than 100 men, women, and worst of all children, have died through political violence. How much more appalling would have been the total were it not for the fact that this part of Britain is currently garrisoned by 12,000 troops.

Liberals should be clear on three basic principles. First that this country will not tolerate or submit to violence from any quarter, and I emphasise the word any. Second, that there must be utter fairness between members of all communities. And third there can be no change in the border without the genuine consent of people living North and South.

Let no one underestimate the sense of grievance felt by the Roman Catholic community. And let no-one underestimate



The quiet voice of authority. Act 2. Scarborough beach

the extent to which any Ulster Tory Governments have discriminated against that minority over the past 50 years. Were it otherwise there would have been no need for the Downing Street declaration of August 1969; no need for a package of reforms to be forced upon the Stormont Government which hitherto they had bitterly opposed—and I might add—possibly no need for 12,000 troops trying to keep peace in one part of these isles.

[Mr. Thorpe welcomed the tripartite talks between Mr. Heath, Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Lynch but pointed out that others opposed them.] Already two Unionist MPs have resigned because Mr. Faulkner is actually to sit at a table with Mr. Lynch. It is politically easier for Chancellor Brandt to talk to the East Germans than for a Stormont Prime Minister to converse with Dublin.

Then again we have internment. I prefer internment to the risk of prospective murder. But if the basis of internment is to contain those who are a threat to the peace it must strike against intimidators of any side. To say that it is only individual members of the Catholic community who qualify for this arbitrary treatment merely serves to heighten the suspicion that the decision was a political bargain to enable

Lord Craigavon, that Stormont was to be run "as a Protestant Parliament" was still the driving ambition of the majority of Ulster's ruling Party.

In these circumstances, unless the political genius which this country has shown in so many parts of the world is to fall in Northern Ireland, new and dramatic initiatives are needed.

I have already said that the question of the border cannot be changed without genuine consent. As a Liberal who believes in the right of people to determine their own destiny, this cannot be repeated too often. But as Liberals what is our hope? What is our vision for the future? For me, it is to bind up the wounds of Ireland; to help Ireland to be reunited.

Already citizens of the Republic occupy a special and privileged position in this country. They enjoy a special status under the British Nationality Act of 1948; they are not subject to any of the regulations affecting aliens or Commonwealth citizens.

In 1940 Sir Winston Churchill offered joint citizenship to the people of France. Why should we not similarly offer to those who wish it dual nationality between Britain and Eire? By this gesture we should enable men and women openly and honourably to express their sense

of joint allegiance. If we genuinely want to form the whole climate and extend the hand of friendship rather than perpetuate bullets of hatred and here at least is a new expression of our positive commitment to peace.

James Margach, wri Crowther Commission, considering future changes for the United Kingdom, strongly favours the introduction of Proportional Representation for Northern Ireland, the main hopes for bridging the differences between the two communities, but that it may make an ear report to this effect to the current crisis are

If Mr. Heath or Mr. were to ask for an exchange of tripartite talks Crowther would be in a position to respond without much delay. There has been no No. 10 Downing Street report on other changes for the rest of the Kingdom is ready, which he for another year.

INSIGHT

continued from page 1

But in other cases, such sources produced very confident and consistent assertions of innocence. Sometimes these were accompanied by credible suggestions about the real reasons for internment. Already, it is possible to assemble a number of cases which cast doubt on Mr. Faulkner's allegation that every one of the 219 detainees is involved in the IRA campaign. (It should be remembered that 200 internees in the tiny community of Northern Ireland would be equivalent to some 8,000 being interned in Britain as a whole.)

Oliver Kelly is a solicitor's clerk in his early 20s, articled to the well-known Civil Rights lawyer P. J. McCrory. He took an excellent BA degree at Queens University, and is within one month of taking his final law examinations—which he will now take in jail. Mr. McCrory is adamant that Kelly has never been involved with the IRA; but points out that Oliver's elder brother is Billy Kelly, who is certainly a Provisional IRA leader. Oliver Kelly was arrested by soldiers who appeared to be looking for Billy (who is still at large). He says that his own name was not on the list held by the soldiers, nor was it listed at Girdwood Barracks, the first detention centre to which he was taken.

Frank McCrory, a man in his early 40s, is a small farmer at Ballycastle, in County Antrim. He has taken no part in politics for many years. But in the early 1950s he was interned in the Republic, after having left Ulster rather hurriedly for political reasons.

Patrick McLean, from County Tyrone, is an active Civil Rights worker. He is a teacher who works with backward children: no source will acknowledge that he has had any links with the IRA campaign. He was, however, interned in the fifties.

FRANK CAMPBELL is a 27-year-old painter, married with one child. Campbell is active in the Civil Rights movement. As Civil Rights is an "umbrella" movement, containing numerous political elements, it is not easy to assess—although very few of the Provisionals, the more active wing of the IRA, ever joined Civil Rights. In Campbell's case his wife asserts strongly that his interest in politics is much less than his interest in Gaelic football.

William Shannon, aged 50, was politically active in his twenties, and interned for five years. His family assert that both he and his brother George have since given up active politics.

Terry Hannaway has two politically active brothers, Kevin and Eamon, who have also been interned. Terry disapproved strongly of his brothers' activities. Inside Crumlin Jail, they are said to be laughing and saying: "So we got you in here, anyway."

Gerry Dunlop, an old Republican, was jailed for his part in the 1939-45 bombing campaign in England. He would be a sympathiser with the Official IRA, but not any longer involved in violence.

William McBurney is related to a man who is on the run. He is a small business man in Dunmurry, who owns a record and radio shop. He is active in Civil Rights, and helps political sym-

pathisers with radio or address equipment. Charles Brady, aged the New Lodge Road, been known to take part in Republican activities. He July his house was se the pre-internment spoke about this at meeting.

Internees will be able to an advisory committee by a Northern Ireland as the advisory committee inevitably be unable to its evidence, it seems to resolve the doubtful certainty.

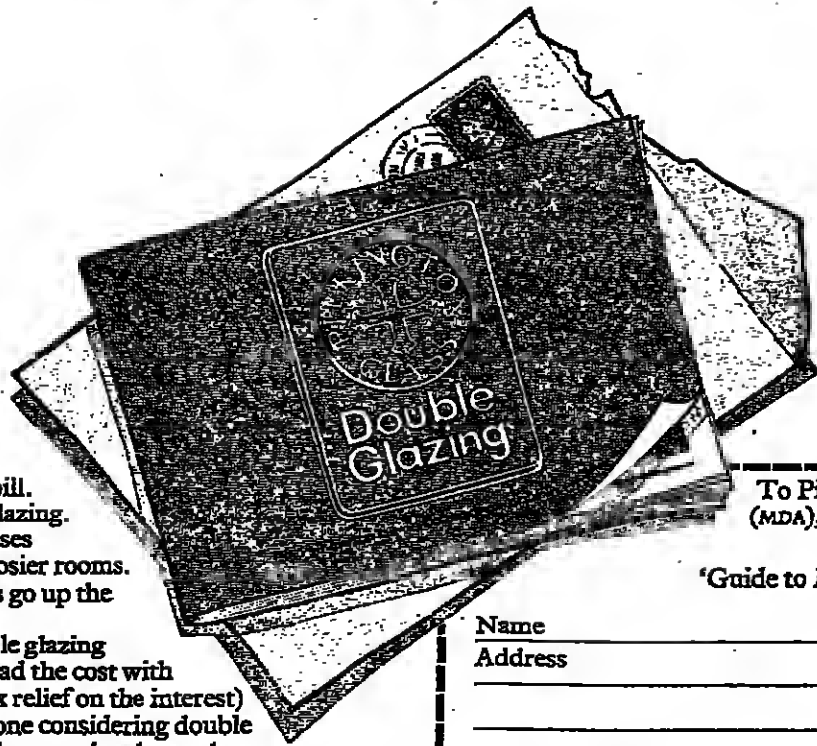
Rent str new mov

A GET TOUGH policy disobedience campaign will involve cuts in welfare payments, and unemployment pay, drawn up by the North Government, writes Bowen.

The Government rec 19 per cent of all out tenants are on strike £70,000 a week is being local councils, but the varies considerably place to another. In town of Strabane, six seven are council house per cent of the tenants strike.

Surprisingly Northern is not one of the subject for debate at the conference in Brighl October 13-16. Cor associations showed interest for it to be agenda.

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by BEA



Eye for detail: Daniel Scott at his nightly card table gets a close-up view of his cartophilic collection

Prison Officer Scott has collected cigarette cards ever since, as a boy in Margate, he used to comb the pier and promenade and rubbish cans for discarded packets. His wife said: "Dan spends most of the evening shut away in his 'card-room'. He rarely goes out except to the Cartophilic Society meetings and to auctions. But I'm not grumbling. A prison officer desperately needs something to take his mind off his working day. Cigarette cards are better than the booze."

Miss Dorothy Bagnall, owner

of the world's biggest cigarette card firm (with some 50 million cards in stock at her Chiswick offices), thinks it unlikely that Mr Scott's purchase will disclose any rarities. They are the 'left-overs' from a big collection which she acquired after the recent death of a former Army officer. "But he could undoubtedly make a profit out of this biggest-ever auction purchase," she said. "There have been a number of boom recently in cigarette cards. Younger men are beginning to collect as an investment, as with stamps and coins. A rare single

card, which would fetch around £20 today, could be auctioned for five times as much in a year or two. British cigarette card production was stopped by the Government in 1939, to conserve paper, and rarity value is bound to soar as world-wide competition from collectors grows. Mr Scott, who has worked at Pentonville for 16 years, replied that he was motivated not by money but by the thrill of the chase. And he would exchange "many thousands" of his newly-purchased haul for just one 1896

card which has always eluded him. It is number 5 in a series of 20 sepia reproductions of Victorian paintings and is titled "Grandfather's Birthday." Some of these old cards can have an ironic bearing on the present. Mr Scott produced one of a 1926 series of cards featuring "Famous Prison Escapes," which depicts two men wrenching a ventilator from a third-floor cell at Pentonville in 1925. "What's interesting," he said, "is that the cell and its furnishing is much the same today."

udent housing crisis ends 5,000 children foster homes

By Denis Herbst

though one or two had them in their kitchen.

The report says only 350 flats are available to married students in London, and some of these are allocated to British students. Of the estimated 56,000 overseas students at universities, polytechnics and teachers' training colleges, 36,000 are from the black Commonwealth. No figures exist for the proportion of married students, and this lack of information makes it even more difficult to come to grips with the problem. But it could be as high as one in five.

With more students from developing countries getting first degrees at new universities at home, the proportion of post-graduate—and married—students coming to Britain is likely to increase. Yet their prospects of decent living accommodation are deteriorating.

This year Surrey University have discouraged application from married couples, with the result that the intake will be 48 against nearly 70 recently. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Douglas Leggett, says that only half of the 150 married students (two-thirds with children) will find accommodation in or around Guildford next month. "The remaining students will be compelled to live apart from their wives and children, which not only creates financial problems for them but will seriously affect their ability to concentrate on their studies."

Manchester University, with 1,100 foreign students, has no place for married students, though the Baptist housing association's Linton House has room for 23 overseas couples with

one child at the most. "Otherwise," says the university accommodation warden, Mr J. H. Smith, "we have no future plan for overseas married couples. If they arrive with children, it is going to be tight."

The report expresses particular concern at some of the hazards of fostering. More than three-quarters of the 5,000 fostered children are in the South-East, with almost 1,000 in Kent. Some parents have been wrenched in Britain since the early 1960s and there are cases of six-year-olds who have seen their parents only once a month since they were born.

Jonathan Lewis, director of the Zebra Trust, which has six communities housing many overseas married students, fears chaos if the Government does not vote more money for the specific building of married quarters. "One reason why the problem has got more acute is that the British Council is closing three hostels housing several hundred single foreign students in London."

The £51 million allocated by the Government over the past 10 years to support voluntary schemes for overseas students is almost exhausted. "Students are better treated in Russia," says Mr Lewis, "where they get cheap housing and food and have pocket money left over."

The UKCOSA report recommends a "rapid increase" of housing units for these students, and suggests housing associations and societies. Only 16 students explicitly complained of colour prejudice as a source of difficulty, according to the report. Some students, asked who would pay their return fares, replied "Enoch Powell."

Town hall lessons 'useless'

LESSONS in current affairs and civics for schoolchildren and college students could be a complete waste of time in making them more politically aware or more likely to be good and useful citizens, three researchers claimed yesterday.

Social scientists Ian Lister from York University, Dr Ted Tapper from Sussex University and Mr R. Holcombe, a technical college teacher, presented their evidence in papers read to a conference on political socialisation at Exeter University. Their surveys covered

colleges and schools throughout Britain.

Mr Robert Dowse, a Reader in Political Studies at Exeter, who organised the seminar, said: "All the evidence now suggests that in terms of making people better informed, more interested in what goes on, formal political education is useless."

Essex University political researcher Annie Phizackley said 32 per cent of West Indians she had questioned had described racial prejudice in one form or another when asked: "What do you dislike about this country?"

12-month Pill for women is on trial

By Bryan Silcock

A TINY CAPSULE which can prevent conception for a year or more is now undergoing clinical trials in the United States. The capsule, containing the contraceptive hormone progesterone, is inserted in the uterus within a delicate membrane specially designed to allow the hormone to seep out at exactly the right rate to keep a woman constantly infertile.

Yearlong protection will not be the only advantage of the capsule, if its worth is proved. The hope is that the new method will eliminate the side-effects caused by progesterone when it is taken in contraceptive pills. The capsule will release it only in the place where it acts, and it will never enter the general circulation.

This device is one of a number under development by a new Californian company, the Alza Corporation, which could revolutionise methods of drug administration.

Another device at the clinical trials stage is called the Ocusert. This is a tiny oval membrane capsule that floats in the tear pool at the bottom of the eye and releases a drug gradually, just like the intra-uterine capsule. There are many possible applications, but the most obvious one is for the treatment of glaucoma, in which excess pressure develops inside the eyeball.

Glaucoma is normally treated with a drug called pilocarpine given in the form of drops. But this method of administration gives too high a level of the drug immediately after application and too low a level soon afterwards. The Ocusert can deliver pilocarpine continuously in the right amount. A single capsule will probably be able to hold a week's supply.

The Alza Corporation is also exploring the idea of administering drugs through the skin. Chemical compounds would increase the skin's permeability, enabling drugs to pass through. This technique would permit the steady, controlled release of a drug.



PLANET EARTH

THE COUNTRIES' names are familiar, but can you identify the men who run them? All have led coups or come to power unexpectedly in the last 10 months.

What sort of men are they? What difference will their sudden eminence make to their countries, their neighbours—or, indeed, to us?

Next week in The Sunday Times Magazine begins a ten-part series which will answer these questions, and present an up-to-the-minute scrutiny of the political and social situation of every single country in the world.

PLANET EARTH, a new and comprehensive guide to men, money, power and politics in the world today is one of the most ambitious series which The Sunday Times—or, for that matter, any other newspaper—has ever launched.

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status that no published atlas can show. Readers can cut out each instalment and assemble them in the special Planet Earth binder to create for themselves and their families an unprecedented collection of in-depth analysis and reference material.

With this folder readers will also receive an intensive 48-page statistical digest which presents in an original and compact form the latest available vital statistics about the population, economy, welfare facilities and so on of every significant territory, island or national grouping on earth.

Key, with months of accession to power in brackets.
Australia: William McMahon, 63 (March, 1971).
Bolivia: Colonel Hugo Banzer, 43 (August, 1971).
Haiti: Jean-Claude Duvalier, 19 (April, 1971).
Uganda: Major-General "Big Daddy" Idi Amin, 46 (January, 1971).
Syria: General Hafez al-Assad, 41 (December, 1970).
Argentina: Lieut.-General Alejandro Lanusse, 53 (March, 1971).
Turkey: Professor Nihat Erim, 59 (March, 1971).

PLANET EARTH IN COLOUR STARTS NEXT WEEK

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Find your world in a Fiat

leet Street crisis ks tomorrow

By Eric Jacobs

WSPAPER Publishers' on yesterday restated their case for the Fleet Street crisis. They said further meetings by the Graphical Association (office branches) at reduction times. The NPA said yesterday that it would not meet the NGA, secretary of the NGA, his members take any high disrupts production newspapers they will be able for shutting down the newspapers. The NGA last week Fleet Street production of nine newspapers because of meetings held by NGA during working hours. A warning that if there serious disruption, all light or subsequently, all members in Fleet Street of the Manchester offices of newspapers, would be as having broken their and so terminated their ent. There was no break on Friday night. Members were holding meetings at various times at last week because of dispute. In July, the NPA all Fleet Street unions (the journalists' an board increase of £1 a basic rates, together with into basic rates of cost-of-living bonus.

According to NPA sources, each of the unions involved agreed to recommend the offer to their members. Yesterday, however, Mr Joe Wade, NGA assistant general secretary, said that in July "we had reached the point where the negotiators said we will take this back for consideration to the union executive."

The NGA told its members to arrange a series of meetings at chapel level in order to pursue its claims with individual newspapers rather than with the industry as a whole. The union wants a percentage, rather than a flat rate increase so as to maintain craft differentials traditional to their skilled membership. It wants a 7½ per cent rise over 18 months.

Although it would not cost the industry much to meet the claim, it is estimated to add immediately 12½p per week to NGA members' wages on average—the NPA is resisting it because it would mean going back on the flat rate formula already accepted in principle by other unions.

Mr Wade said yesterday that he thought the cycle of chapel meetings was "pretty well completed now." He added: "The situation is cooling."

The six printing and maintenance unions involved have been invited to meet Mr Vic Feather, TUC general secretary, tomorrow in order to discuss the dispute.

Best-seller sparks call for inquiry

THAT book by Sunday Times writers on Bernard Cornfeld and the Investors Overseas Service—Do You Sincerely Want to be Rich?—is arousing great interest round the world, and specially in the United States and Israel. In Israel the book's disclosures on the use of a Tel Aviv address as a channel for illegal deals have prompted demands for a reopening of inquiries into the company's activities (writes Eric Marsden). Questions will be asked in the Knesset (Parliament) next month on the terms under which IOS has given permission to operate.

In America the book has now sold more than 30,000 copies. It is in the New York Times best-seller list, Times magazine best-seller list and No. 1 in the Doubleday list, which reflects its huge success in Wall Street.

The odd little mystery of the John Kenneth Galbraith review of the book which was suppressed by Richard Crossman, editor of the New Statesman, reportedly for fear of libel, has been made somewhat more inscrutable by the publication of Galbraith's review—apparently innocuous, in several leading American newspapers, including the Washington Post.

Galbraith says: "This is a splendid story quite splendidly told, considering that it is the work of a small committee. Many people must have assumed that, given the lessons of the Great Crash and the Great Depression, and the ministrations of the SEC, the days of truly inspired financial levitation were over. A dull morality had set in. It isn't so. As this book tells, innocents and their money can still be parted on as magnificent a scale as ever before."

In Britain the book—by Charles Raw, Bruce Page and Geoffrey Hodgson—is published by Andre Deutsch. It is available from book-sellers at £2.75 or, in case of difficulty, at £3 (incl. dispatch) from The Sunday Times, 12 Coley Street, London WC9E 9YT.

\$25,000 winner

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won by Bond number 6X7 003978. The winner lives in Middlesex.

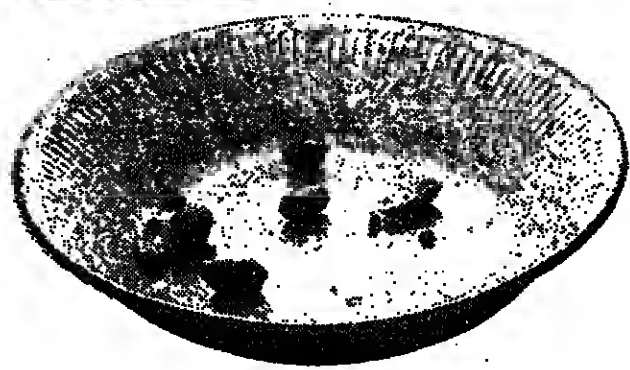
New ambassador

The Soviet Union yesterday appointed the former East German ambassador, Pyotr Ahrasimov, as its envoy to France. He replaces Valerian Zorin, who will get a new appointment.

Circular

IVER, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, MAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1971. Duchess of Kent, Honorary of the Yorkshire Volunteers, a morning presented new to the 1st Battalion at Barrack, York. Duke and Duchess of Kent (ing attended the Officers' luncheon at the Officers' Club, York. Commandant Richard R.N. and Miss Jane Pugh attendance.

Nibble the nuts and leave.



Most restaurant owners agree with us when we tell them about KlosterPrinz, that veritable Prince of Piesporters a deliciously crisp, slightly dry Moselle, the most handsome compliment that can be paid to good food.

But there are still a few who remain impervious to our coaxing. We've tried convincing them. We really have. Arguments, cajolery, persuasive blandishments. Well, the time for talking is over.

Action is called for.

So this is where we need your help. We'd like you to seek out these stubborn establishments, demand to see the wine list before you even look at the menu, summon up your most clear, ringing tones and say "The justifiably renowned KlosterPrinz would seem to be conspicuous by its absence. Hmm". Then, while the wine waiter looks on in wild surmise, just nibble the nuts and leave.

Now this may not make you particularly popular. But when the restaurant in question gives up the unequal struggle and adds KlosterPrinz to its wine list, you may look back with satisfaction on a Job Well Done.

And, like Thomas Osbert Mordant (1730-1809) once said: "One crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name".



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EUROTEL Interlaken CH-3800 Interlaken Tel. 036/22 62 33 Telex 322 57	EUROTEL Verbena CH-3903 Verbena Tel. 027/7 58 91 Telex 382 95
EUROTEL Interlaken CH-3800 Interlaken Tel. 036/22 62 33 Telex 322 57	EUROTEL Verbena CH-3903 Verbena Tel. 027/7 58 91 Telex 382 95

Folders and reservations through the EUROTELS concerned or your travel agent.

Thousands of students find places

THE Sunday Times Degree Service ends today after its busiest year ever. Thousands of students have been found places on degree and other advanced courses at Britain's Polytechnics and technical colleges. Many vacancies, however, still remain.

These clearly illustrate the characteristic for which the Polytechnics are justly renowned—the staggering variety of courses which it is possible to study at the highest levels. It is certainly far greater than The Sunday Times has until now, been able to indicate.

The detailed lists of vacancies which we have published during the past two months have, for space reasons, been confined to the most common subjects. But the complete list of subjects in which last week there were some vacancies somewhere reveals the wide diversity of higher education today. (See list below.)

Details of all these courses—the colleges, the type of course and so on—are available from the 300-strong network of local advisory officers established throughout the country by the

The Sunday Times DEGREE SERVICE



Department of Education and Science (DES). Although The Sunday Times' arm of this service ends today, the local officers will continue to operate until the end of next week.

Their phone numbers can be obtained from local education authorities or the DES, Room 107, Curzon Street, London W1P 8AA. In addition to supplying up-to-date lists of vacancies at colleges in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the local officers—unlike The Sunday Times—will also be able to offer general advice about educational and career problems. This service does not extend to Scotland so queries about opportunities there should go to the Scottish Education Department, 8 George Street, Edinburgh.

Subjects which had vacancies last week at degree and other advanced levels:

Accounting, accounting and finance, aeronautical engineering, agriculture, agricultural engineering, arts, general, arts and social studies, biology, building, building technology, chemical engineering, chemistry, civil engineering, computer science, computer technology, computer systems engineering, construction engineering, control engineering, electronics, economics and geography, electrical engineering, electronic engineering, electronic physics, electronics, electrical engineering, English, estate management, food science, food technology, foundry technology, French studies, general studies, general studies and social studies, industrial engineering, information technology, instrument and control engineering, land surveying, languages, languages, languages and politics, Latin-American studies, law, librarianship, marine engineering, materials science, maths, maths for business, maths and computing, maths and computer science, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, mining, modern languages, music, nautical studies, naval architecture, operational research with computing, pharmacology, philosophy, physics, physics and technology, physics, political science, politics, polymer science and technology, psychology, production engineering, psychology, public administration, quantity surveying, Russian and Soviet studies, sociology, Spanish studies and computing, structural engineering, systems and control engineering, textiles, textile technology, textile marketing.

The roves of Academe

Britain's first full-time course in tourism will open next month at Sheffield Polytechnic. The three-year course, designed to "keep pace with the exploding worldwide activity in tourism," will include studies of the practices of tour operators, travel agents and Government Departments concerned.

The final year will be spent on practical work, and successful students will receive the Higher National Diploma in Business Studies. Qualifications for entry are four 'O' levels, including one modern language, and one 'A' level.



Simonpietri: tell-tale heart

THE FRENCH police, who arrested a Corsican named Ange Simonpietri in Ajaccio last week, are claiming that they have at last captured one of the "big wheels" of the heroin traffic.

Eighty per cent of the heroin to reach the United States comes from Turkey and passes through Marseille for processing. The Americans have long accused the French of reluctance to crack down on the Marseille traffickers and hinted at protection in high places.

For four years Simonpietri has certainly enjoyed a remarkable immunity from arrest. During that period he has cropped up in a variety of drug cases involving a hunchback in the Florida Everglades, a patrician heiress, an American banker in London, and the case of the TWA toilets.

As a result both Swiss and American police have long been "anxious to question" him, and for the past year one of Europe's leading criminal lawyers has been publicly denouncing Simonpietri and demanding his arrest. "Someone," Simonpietri muttered to a friend in Ajaccio's main street in 1970, "is out to shop me. This is the trail which finally led to his arrest."

WHEN THE cruise ship Frederico C docked in the Miami Everglades from Nice on the morning of August 31, 1971, a US customs officer, John Wroth, found a disembarking passenger's hunchback unconcerning. He playfully patted Willie Lambert, a Swiss garage mechanic, on the back and asked if it was giving him trouble. Lambert fled towards a waiting taxi in which there was another passenger from the Frederico C, a young woman wearing dark glasses.

Wroth, gave chase and subsequent investigation showed that Lambert's "artificial protuberance" contained 25 pounds of heroin, about half the million pounds' worth he had brought from Nice. The girl in the taxi was his mistress, Josette Bauer, who had escaped from a Swiss prison three years earlier where she was serving eight years for her part in the murder of her wealthy father. The pair was given a seven-year prison sentence by a Miami court. But Josette Bauer managed to escape again.

However, before her escape the lovers decided to talk. The drugs, they claimed, had been given to them by Ange Simonpietri, a Corsican and former electoral agent of the Gaullist party who lived with a woman night club owner at Marsangy in the Yonne, 60 miles to the south-east of Paris.

The drugs were to be delivered to a Swiss named Robert Mori at the Hilton Hotel in Boston. Earlier that year Bauer had delivered another consignment to Mori in Boston. A warrant was put out for Mori's arrest (he had judiciously fled to Switzerland) and he was finally arrested in Paris.

Since Simonpietri had committed no offence within the jurisdiction of the American courts, the French were merely asked to interview him. A French investigating magistrate, Juge Maurice Roussel, formally passed the

The hunchback, the heroin and the panel in the airborne loo

Mark Ottaway and Antony Terry reveal how the net is closing in on the French drug barons



Nicolet: Perry Mason tout

request on to the police, but no action was taken.

THE ARREST of Mori confirmed that one of the staging posts between the processing plants in Marseilles and America was often Switzerland. The Swiss code of banking secrecy enabled large sums of money to change hands discreetly, and one of the unwritten laws of the Swiss customs service is that incoming travellers are rarely searched in case they happen to be carrying large sums of money.

One of the simplest devices for getting the drugs from Europe to America involved the smuggler joining a TWA flight to say, New York which afterwards became a domestic American flight on to, say, San Francisco. During the transatlantic leg he would secrete the drugs behind a panel in the toilet (TWA toilets were apparently best suited for this) and disembark at New York, passing through customs "clean."

An accomplice would then join the domestic flight, pay a visit to the toilet, and disembark with the drugs at San Francisco without any danger of a customs search.

From Mori the trail led back to a number of other Swiss citizens including a former banker called Andre Hirsch. In the year before 1962, when Hirsch's banking career had been brought to an abrupt end by a conviction for fraud, the two men had been associates. On his release from jail, while he was wondering how else to employ his talents, Hirsch received a visit from a Frenchman who gave him the name as Swalle.

Mori, Swalle explained, had gone to work for him during Hirsch's unfortunate absence. Before his arrest Mori had been inconsiderate enough to run up a number of debts and to mention Hirsch as a talented friend. In what better way could Hirsch solve his money problems and at the same time pay his friends debts than by going into partnership with Swalle? Swalle indicated that his business was drugs and, Hirsch claims, that he would be unwise to refuse the offer.

Under Swalle's guidance Hirsch shipped 20 kilos of heroin to America in TWA toilets before the Americans tumbled to the scheme. Undeterred, Hirsch formed the Panamanian Food and Chemical Company and exported paella in tins from Europe to America. He had added 67 kilos of heroin to the paella before he was caught in 1969.

HIRSCH and his fellow accused retained Switzerland's most brilliant criminal lawyer to conduct their defence. Something of a Perry Mason figure, Raymond Nicolet has featured in most of Switzerland's more dramatic trials of recent years including, as it happens, that involving the murder of Mrs Bauer's father. It was Nicolet's relentless flair for the dramatic which was ultimately to result in Simonpietri's arrest.

For it did not take very long for Nicolet to identify the mysterious Mr Swalle as Ange Simonpietri. Hirsch himself never testified to this, but his colleagues did—unerringly picking

out his photo from an assortment of 30 others.

In January 1970 the Swiss authorities again asked Judge Roussel to examine Simonpietri who promptly took to his sick bed armed with electro-cardiograms and letters from prominent specialists saying excitement would be fatal. Again nothing happened, and Simonpietri's cardiac crisis passed.

Nicolet had decided to conduct his defence on the contention that his clients were mere pawns and that it would be unjust to treat them too harshly while the real culprits went free. Demonstrating Simonpietri's guilt was essential; so, all else failing, he decided to goad the French authorities into action.

The trial was nearly at an end when, on April 29 of this year, Nicolet rose and told the Geneva court: "The European leader of the drug gang is a Frenchman. He lives in France. He is called Ange Simonpietri."

The powers of Mr Marcelin (the French Minister of the Interior), he jibed, did not extend as far as Marseilles; one did not arrest an electoral agent of the ruling party who for years had been flooding the Western world with heroin. He then obligingly stepped out of court and repeated the charge so that Simonpietri could feel free to sue him.

The French Press accordingly gave extensive coverage to Nicolet's accusations the following day, but again the only noticeable effect was a recurrence of Simonpietri's heart trouble, as a result of which he took up residence in the private Clinique Grandval in Ajaccio. Hirsch got the surprisingly light sentence of six and a half years.

Both the Swiss and the French Press had gone further than Nicolet in suggesting that Simonpietri enjoyed the protection of a French "parallel service" organisation, specifically the Service d'Action Civique (SAC) whose function in the heyday of Gaullist rule was, at its simplest, to silence hecklers at Gaullist meetings and to disrupt opposition meetings. They were often armed, bore passes which rendered them immune to police interference, and, on occasions, supplemented the "gorillas" who guarded de Gaulle and his ministers from the OAS. Most of them were recruited from the hoodlum element of the Corsican underworld.

The SAC were perhaps the least sinister manifestation of what became popularly known as the "barbouzes." With considerable justification the "barbouzes" were credited with complicity in all the more unsavoury episodes of Gaullist rule, such as the disappearance of Ben Barka and the kidnapping in Germany of the OAS chief, Colonel Antoine Argoud.

FINALLY, frustrated by the continued protection of Simonpietri, whatever its source, Nicolet manoeuvred Judge Roussel, a French Minister and some drug experts on to a Radio Luxembourg round-table discussion of the drug problem in France on August 28.

Predictably, he repeated his accusations against Simonpietri

and charged Roussel with dragging his heels. Reeling under the attack, Roussel pleaded lamely that it was all sub judice. But by September 14 he had finally issued a warrant for Simonpietri's arrest. Despite the fact that, equally predictably, Simonpietri's heart took a turn for the worse, this time the order was carried out.

NICOLET, as it happens, has never really believed that Simonpietri was much more than a transport manager of the heroin trade, and told us as much shortly after his courtroom outburst. His was partly a legal ploy, partly genuine indignation and a patriotic desire to clear the name of Switzerland, and partly a sincere hope that Simonpietri's arrest would lead a few steps closer to "the brains".

Two American reports have this year given some clue to the possible identity of the "brains" and the reason for the immunity of the racketeers. One, a study of the world heroin problem, was published by the federal government printing office and submitted to Congress on May 27. It said that all the narcotics cases in Marseilles for the past 10 years had involved four Corsican families, which were named. But, the report said, that French police were hampered in getting proof by Swiss banking secrecy.

Only one family publicly denied the allegations, and soon after its head gave The Sunday Times an exclusive interview to explain how the misunderstanding had arisen. He then explained his own thesis on the nature of the drug traffic.

This corresponded closely to the contents of a second American report—a confidential one on the French drug situation submitted recently to President Nixon. It was in turn communicated to the French who admit that the report claims that a "considerable number" of those engaged in the traffic are members of SAC.

"Is it surprising," the Corsican asks, "if, when you have a considerable number of questionable characters travelling around the country with 'laissez passers' to wave at the police, that some of them should have heroin rather than state papers in the boots of their car?" And this, it seems, is almost literally what was happening.

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سكنة من الاحول



New bedtime story

(with apologies to A. A. Milne)
.....who's been sleeping in my bed?
asked Bear looking rather bed-ragged.
The answer was nobody very much,
because Bear's bed just wasn't
made for refreshing, natural relaxation.
Meanwhile Goldilocks was fast asleep at the
new John Bell Sleep Centre, and when
Bear found out he was enchanted. Here were
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Russian's blunder led to atom spy

By Anthony Terry, Paris

FOR the past week Dimitri Volokhov, one of Russia's top atom spies and nicknamed "France's Nunn May" after the British spy of the 1950s, has been occupying a closely-guarded cell in the Santé Prison, Paris. And what is particularly galling to the KGB, the Russian secret police, on the eve of Mr. Brezhnev's visit to France, is that Volokhov, 39-year-old French physicist, who French officials say betrayed most of France's nuclear secrets to the Russians, need never have been caught but for the clumsiness of a Soviet military attaché.

Volokhov, who is the son of a White Russian émigré and certainly no communist, found his Soviet contacts changed every two or three years. The last one, for whom he worked as lieutenant, Colonel Yuri Rylev, who appears on the French Foreign Office diplomatic list as a "deputy military attaché" last year, when Volokhov decided—for reasons still puzzling security officials—to "retire" from nuclear work, he joined a building firm.

Soon afterwards Col. Rylev gave Volokhov his last assignment. He was told to make a complete list of all the friends and business contacts he had met during the past 11 years, and to list their weaknesses in the following order: women, drugs, homosexuality, and money troubles. One name on the list was a senior French diplomat, who Volokhov described as "a lad with large debts and serious financial worries."

Officials think that when Lieutenant-Col. Rylev approached the diplomat and disclosed bluntly that he had confidential information about his "financial troubles" the KGB must have been under pressure to get some urgent information on top-level French Government thinking in connection with the Brezhnev visit. Otherwise it is hard to account for the blundering tactics by the Soviet attaché, which is not normal Soviet routine.

The French diplomat refused to be blackmailed into working for the KGB and immediately informed the French counter-espionage service which arrested Volokhov.

The runners in the UThant stakes

By Stephen Fay, New York

NOW U Thant has made it irrevocably clear that he will not serve again as United Nations Secretary General, the race for potential successors is wide open. It is so open, in fact, that it has attracted such unlikely competitors as the Ambassador to the UN from the little-known African state of Burundi—Mr. Nsanzu Terence.

As the UN prepares for this week's opening of the 26th General Assembly no fewer than nine names are being mentioned. They fall into three groups—Africans, South Americans and foreign ministers.

Some early candidates already seem to have become casualties of the Middle East crisis. The Russians have tried to discredit Max Jakobson, the Finnish ambassador to the UN, because he is Jewish; and Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, the Ceylonese ambassador at the UN, who has said hard things about the Israelis in Gaza, is being discredited in a particularly discreditable way by extreme Zionist groups in New York.

Apart from Mr. Terence, there



are two more Africans—Makonnen of Ethiopia and Djermakoye of Niger—but the Africans do not easily unite behind a single candidate.

The South Americans have united behind the Peruvian ambassador to the UN, Javier Perez de Cuellar. They think it is their turn to provide the Secretary General and, if Cuellar will not do, they may offer a Chilean ex-foreign minister, Gabriel Valdez.

But the "Bugging" turn principle, which applies to many UN appointments, does not stretch as far as the top job. It is unlikely that a European would be acceptable to enough factions, although two are mentioned besides the unfortunate Jakobson—Kurt Waldheim of Austria and the Italian Foreign Minister, Aldo Moro. One name mentioned wistfully by English-speaking UN members is Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore; but they all add that the odds seem heavily against him.

Russia and America, anticipating the inevitable upsets with the advent of China, will try to have a new Secretary-General who causes them as little trouble as possible, so few people expect the successor to U Thant to be a self-willed figure in the tradition of Dag Hammarskjöld.

The British have a preference for a good administrator, which U Thant is not. The administrative qualities of most of the 10 potential candidates cited are difficult to judge; what is certain is that there is not a Hammarskjöld among them.

Complicating all this is that the new man will have to be acceptable to Communist China, which will become a member of the UN and its key body, the Security Council, either this year or next.

The maneuvering over Peking's entry is now becoming complex and America may be in for a setback. Last year, the UN passed a motion to admit China by two votes; but the US, then hostile, insisted that China's admission was "an important question"—and such issues have to be approved by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly.

Then came the dramas of mid-summer 1971, with Nixon's emissary, Henry Kissinger, in Peking and a new policy enunciated by the Secretary of State, William Rogers: Peking should be allowed in but Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan should not be thrown out. This the "two-China" policy, was rejected in August by the Chinese Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, but America still hopes to keep Taiwan in by using the same procedural device that she used to keep China out—by demanding that Taiwan's expulsion be classed as an important question, thus requiring a two-thirds majority.

The new American ambassador

Springbok cash back Bow St prosecut

By Denis Hervey

MONEY collected by the African Rugby Board, to pay for Mr. Francis's private prosecution of Mr. Hain, organiser of a campaign to stop tours of African teams in Britain.

Mr. Bannion's conspiracy charges against Mr. Hain began to be heard at Bow Magistrates' court on day. If Mr. Hain is sent to the Old Bailey, the Mr. Bannion's prosecution he as much as £50,000. Director of Public Prosecutions over, as he has to do," says Mr. Bannion would save me a lot of.

But he expects at least from the South Africa visited South Africa in J. Dr. Danie Craven, president of the Rugby Board, and several meetings—at which, collections were spontaneously. Since the Rugby Board has been contributions from South African clubs. Independent have been set up in major African cities.

Further aid is coming from the South Africa Hain Prosecution Fund, by Ross McWhirter of the for Individual Freedom McWhirter has £1,500 and more than £1,500 and promised society's journal. Freedom this month carries an appeal Mr. McWhirter is to a 4,000 more appeal letter.

Mr. Bannion has sold room house at Warrington, for £30,000, and one for half the price to continue the proceeds has a legal assistant, a and a personal assistant. he will be represented Owen Stable, QC, and two barristers.

Mr. Bannion will give himself, as will a senior Yard police officer, police stables from several tour Springbok matches were rupted, and some senior of British cricket, rug tennis bodies. Wilfred the manager of the South cricket team, which England in 1969, arrives don this weekend to gence. The captain of the rugby Springboks, David Villiers, is expected late.

Mr. Hain is being aided by the National Council for Liberties. He is on legal will be defended by M. Capstick. But for expected by legal aid, be on the Peter Hain Fund, by Lord Averbury, former MP Eric Lubbock. He is that churchmen, police academics, businessman sportsmen will sponsor it. He will plead not guilty.

Mr. Hain, who played part in stopping the Springbok tour last year, is with conspiring to disrupt ber of sporting events, in Wimbledon tennis this s the Springbok rugby tour 70, and a Davis Cup m Bristol last year.

On the rugby tour, it mons alleges among others "watching and be-setting where members of the te pened to be, persistently ing members of the tea place to place, using viol stoning, pelting with egg ing smoke bombs in hotels tortisoning them in the bedrooms, abusive behavi causing others so to act."

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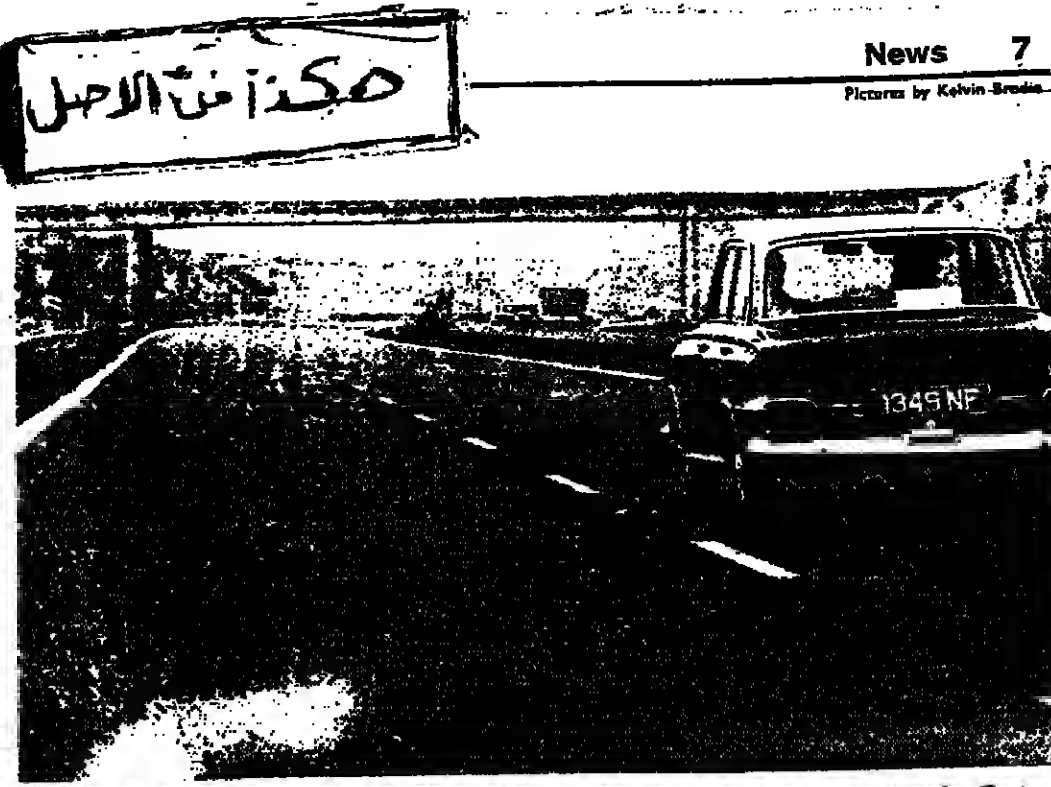
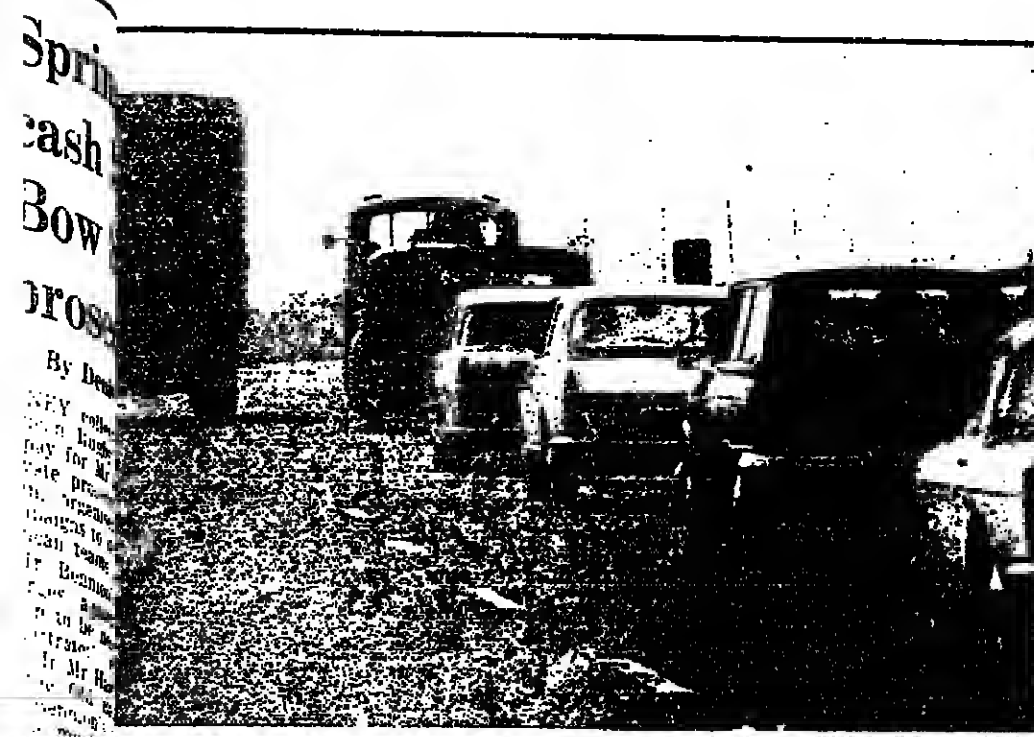
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In the M5. An old coach slowly passes a lorry. Cars bunch up behind. They are few feet apart—yet all are travelling over 50 mph

No way past for the small Viva, but a meat lorry tails it at 60 mph, leaving a gap of only 5ft

All clear ahead but a Vauxhall Victor sticks in the overtaking lane at 60 mph. Faster cars are forced to bunch up behind or try to overtake on the inside

The Motorway Follies of 1971

Tony Dawe analyses the British disease of dicing with disaster at 70 mph

the middle lane. A Volvo is overtaking the blue van on the outside. The van pulls out and comes up very close behind the Volvo. They pass a sign warning that the fast lane is closed to traffic 600 yards ahead. The Volvo speeds up in complete the overtaking manoeuvre and get back to the safety of the centre lane. The van goes on to pass the lorry as well, and then has to scrape past the Volvo just a few yards before it reaches the marker cones that close off the fast lane.

An hour or so later we are driving on the M5 towards Birmingham. A group of cars ahead of us all brake suddenly as a lorry pulls out to overtake another. Dr Mackay says: "If you're a good driver on a motorway, you shouldn't ever have to use your brakes. You should be able to anticipate everything, and slow down accordingly."

At 3.52 pm, southbound on the M5, comes the kind of incident that is such common talk among motorists. A stretch of the fast lane is closed to traffic but a Renault 4, FJW 800J, sticks in the middle lane at a steady 30 mph. Suddenly, at an intersection, the driver pulls into the nearside lane and then, with the right indicator flashing, pulls left just in time to get on to the exit road.

We recall other examples of odd driving. Dr Mackay tells of a motorist who did a U-turn in the middle of a motorway. And then there was the motorist who stopped to change a wheel in the fast lane of the M4.

At 5.58 on Thursday evening, two articulated lorries, close behind the other in heavy traffic, are heading up the slope which takes the M5 into the M6. The second lorry driver decides things are not happening fast enough and, ignoring the road markings, pulls over into the outside lane and charges on up the slope and drives straight into the middle lane of the M6.

A Telfers Meat lorry is already thundering along the middle lane. It begins to pull out to overtake the intruding lorry, despite signs warning that the outside lane is about to be closed. The driver of the meat lorry, SLT 309F, quickly thinks better of it and just hounds the other lorry. So two lorries, combined length 100ft, end up roaring along just 10ft apart at 55 mph.

Traffic builds up. Both the first and second lanes are now full. Cars approaching the closed stretch of the outside lane cannot squeeze into the middle lane. They grind to a halt among the marker cones in the outside lane and wait for a chance to filter left. We had expected to be involved in a crash. We certainly would have been if the M6 had been foggy.

Lane demands

When we go out again next morning, mist does sweep across the motorways, especially where they run through valleys or cuttings. But it makes little difference to the driving. Some big lorries drive through the mist without any lights on. And the hunching continues.

The mist thins out on parts of the M6, but the risk of denser patches remains. This risk fails to deter cars like an MG, XNP 840G, from roaring past at 85 mph, or a Ford, UOK 758H, and a brand-new Volvo, OHK 849K, from driving on other cars' tails at 70 mph in the outside lane.

A small meat lorry, THR 100J, is also in a hurry through the mist. He drives at 60 mph, literally five feet from the bumper of a Vauxhall Viva, which is waiting for another lorry to move out of the overtaking lane.

Farther on, down the M5, a lorry moves into the centre lane ahead of THR 100J. He pulls straight up into the outside lane, right in the path of a Jaguar, which brakes hard and boots furiously. A hand appears from the cab of the meat lorry and adjusts the exterior mirror.

We pass the lorry, but soon get held up by another lorry overtaking in the outside lane. THR 100J is behind us. He comes within five feet. Kelvin Brodie, the photographer, leans back to take a picture through the rear window. The lorry driver sees him, laughs and closes the gap from five to two feet. We are travelling at 60 mph.

INCIDENTS like this, and the fact that lorries played a large part in Monday's crashes, lead to demands that lorries should be restricted to the inside lane on motorways. The argument is that one slow lorry overtaking another slow lorry is generally the cause of traffic hunching up.

But the idea seems impractical. A better answer is to improve the performance of lorries. Britain is about to introduce power-to-weight regulations, which specify how powerful each lorry engine must be.

Dr Mackay suggests this should be followed up with minimum speed limits for lorries on hills

a system which has been introduced on German autobahns. If a lorry cannot make the minimum, it should stay off the motorway or run the risk of being fined.

Senior police officers and road safety experts agree that visibility is vital. Driving through fog, a motorist's only hope is the tail lights in front of him, and he hugs them closely. The experts believe that drivers might keep a more reasonable distance if

vehicles displayed stronger lights at the back in fog.

They suggest—with the backing of the AA and the RAC—that vehicles be fitted with anti-crash rear lamps—reversing lights with a red glass—which are already on the market at prices ranging from £1.50 to £4.50. These lights are widely used in Germany, but here the Department of the Environment feels that compulsory fitting would place an unwarranted financial burden on the

motorist, who would probably use the light only two or three times a year.

THE GREATEST problem remains how to make drivers aware of just how dangerous their bad habits are in the fog. They are generally concentrating so hard on seeing where they are going that they never think to look at the speedometer. The chairman of the chief constables' committee on traffic, John Gott, of North-

amptonshire, says: "Driving in a long, grey tunnel of fog, motorists are totally disoriented and the warning signs make little impression on them. The flashing yellow lights actually mean an advisory speed limit of 30 mph, but how many people know that?"

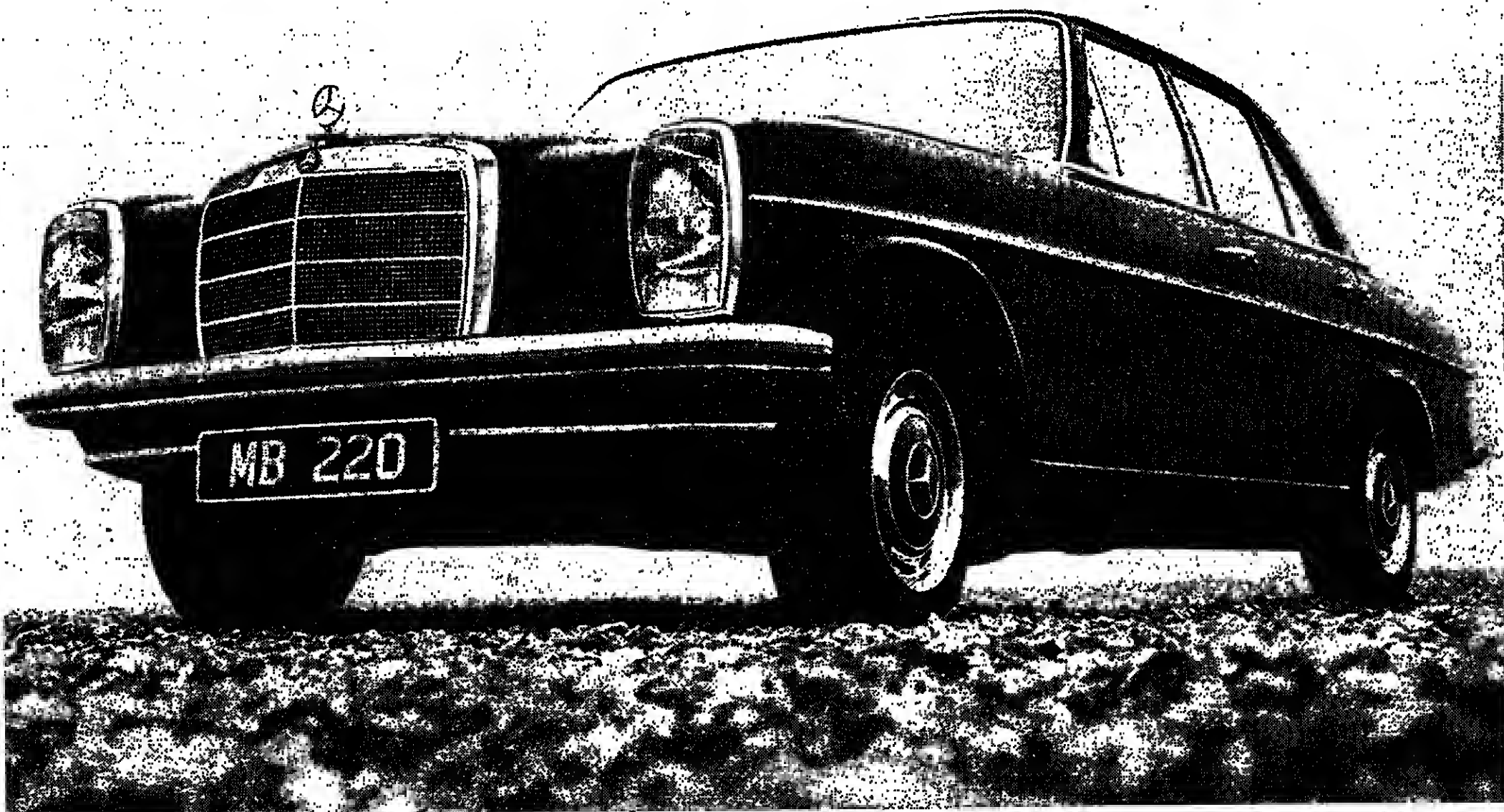
Supt Bob Morris, commander of the Midland Links motorway police group, covering the M5 and the M6, hopes the problem will be eased in his area, with

lamp-posts every 45 yards and buildings near the motorways helping to give drivers an idea of their speed. These motorways will soon have signs every 1,000 yards or every mile, on which advisory speed limits and instructions can be flashed.

But the evidence for the one motorway with these computerised signs—the London stretch of the M4—shows that motorists ignore them. Mr Gott says: "I don't think this is necessarily a

sign of madness but of our general attitude to speed limits. Drivers know that often it's perfectly safe to go over the limits and their regard for speed signs is consequently diminished. If more computerised signs are going to be introduced, perhaps there is a case for motorway speed limits to be set according to the conditions. If a driver is allowed to do 85 mph when the weather is good and the road clear, he might take more notice of the sign when it says 30 mph."

In other words, the authorities don't dismiss the victims of Monday's pile-up as idiots and just wait for the next inevitable death crash in the fog. They try instead to treat drivers as adults. They want to make them more aware of the dangers of their own habits—and especially in bad conditions.



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Inquiry into selection of Labour candidate

LABOUR PARTY officials will this week try to unravel the tangle which has developed over the choice of a candidate for a reshaped Northern constituency. Two Labour MPs were fighting for the nomination and now the loser is claiming that there were irregularities at the selection conference.

David Reed, MP for Sedgefield and at 26 the second youngest in the House, beat Mark Hughes, MP for Durham, by two votes. Both men were elected for the first time at last year's general election, but the Sedgefield constituency (Lab. majority 12,831) disappears under the redistribution boundaries.

Durham has always been an attractive home for Labour men (1970 majority 18,598) and now, of course, it promised to become even cosier.

The voting, certainly, was close. There were 77 votes for Mr Reed, a youthful former public relations officer for the North-East Development Council, and 75 for his rival, the less flamboyant Mr Hughes, a former history lecturer at Durham University.

The result was on the face of it something of a surprise. Mr Hughes had been regarded locally as the favourite. Explanations become hard to come by, however, when Mr Hughes complained to Transport House, Labour's national headquarters, that "there may have been one or more delegates who were not eligible to vote."

Mr Reg Underhill, Labour's assistant national agent, and Mr Ron Evers, its regional organiser, now plan to examine all the voting papers and the credentials of every delegate who attended the conference. Until the inquiry has been completed, Mr Reed's name will not go forward to the party's national executive for approval.

And last week they key figures in the affair were staying quiet. Mr Reed says: "Given that a complaint has been made, I welcome an inquiry just from the simple point of view that the air needs cleaning."

Are Peter Hain's young men making Liberal a dirty word?

JAMES MARGACH
Political Notebook

SCARBOROUGH has given the Liberals their most disastrous and depressing week for 20 years and, unless the Old Guard can succeed in coming to terms with the astonishing assortment of Young Liberals—who self-consciously cover the whole political spectrum from libertarian socialist to Trotskyites, Maoists and anarchists as well as starry-eyed young idealists in the best Liberal tradition—the party is heading for the final break-up and permanent extinction.

Liberals, after all, are the best exponents of splitting, re-splitting and sub-splitting, so yet another upheaval in the long history of disruption which has destroyed the party for most of this century would be in the classic tradition. But this time it would be final, with nothing left on one side but a rump and on the other a motley crew of rebels and professional protesters.

This is why I believe that, despite the angry demands for confrontation and showdown, expulsion and pillory, both the traditionalists and the young hell-raisers will learn to live with each other; for without the dynamic vigour and political passion of the Young Liberals the party would be in danger of collapse with hardening arteries, and without the respectable umbrella of the party the New Era Liberals would soon be reduced to a ragbag of way-out, drop-out pressure groupings without a central national mission and theme.

Scarborough should have been a worthwhile, morale-boosting exercise for the Liberals. The present situation is ideal for them; they are the first and natural beneficiaries when a Conservative Government runs into trouble, providing a halfway haven for disillusioned Tories. Wedged between a Heath Govern-

ment farther Right than its Conservative predecessors, and a conservative-minded Labour Party retaining only faint traces of radicalism, the Liberal Party should be taking off once again in yet another round of buoyant revivalism. But instead of a rebirth, we were sitting in on a wake.

The week's debates on the big issues were solemn and drab, with no bite or joy, largely because people's minds were gripped by the fear of impending civil war which would overwhelm and destroy the party to an extent to which the Ebanite crises never destroyed Labour. It was a narrow escape.

Even the most venerable and disenchanted greybeards cannot deny that the leaders of the Young Liberals are impressive and articulate performers, bursting with enthusiasm and political passion. They combine the League of Young Liberals and the volatile University Liberal Students.

Their leader is Peter Hain, already a national celebrity in his own right after his successful campaigns against apartheid in sport, especially focused on his native South Africa. He is a student of economics at London University. He is better known nationally than most other Liberals, with the exception of Jeremy Thorpe and Jo Grimond.

His No. 2 is Simon Hebditch, political vice-chairman, who was

the paid organiser for Hain's "Stop the 70 Tour" campaign; he stirred up the leadership wrangle at Scarborough by attacking the leaders for political irresponsibility over the census row. Others prominent in the tightly-knit hierarchy are Keith Seaby, press officer for the National League, a militant activist from the West Country, who is being dropped by the South Dorset constituency because as a candidate he is too hot a gossamer for well-mannered county tastes; Andrew Keogh, an assistant at the London School of Economics, who came to the top through the Liberal Students; Gordon Lishman, vice-chairman from Burnley, one of the officers of the senior North-West Federation, the leading expert on the new fashion for community politics; and Rosemary Chester, the paid full-time national organiser of the Young Liberals.

What is so terrifying about these young people? At least they have helped to give the Liberals the most youthful image in politics, far younger than we are likely to see, especially at the rostrum, at the Labour and Tory conferences at Brighton in the coming weeks. But young as they are, they have incited the hostility of a large sweep of the traditional Liberals, who fear that the party is in danger of being taken over by a bunch of cryptos, fellow-travellers, anarchists and Maoist revolutionaries.

This is the fear which lies behind the demands first by the Welsh Liberals and then by the Association of Liberal Councilors (nowadays the party's strongest arm at the grassroots) for the Young Liberal movement to be expelled. Why? Because the seniors are convinced that far too many of the Young Turks are not Liberals at all but are,

in the words of Simon Hebditch, "inextricably connected with anarchist thought and action" and want to propel the Liberal Party to the far outside Left of politics.

These critics accept the sincerity of Peter Hain, who displays all the potential power and flair to become a substantial political figure, and of many other reformers. But far too many are identified as guerrillas who make Liberal a dirty word. What finally shocked the constituency leaders was the official claim at the Young Liberals' separate one-day conference that "our future must be to link with existing community and underground political groups, with which we have far more in common than with the traditional authoritarian Left."

So the factors behind the anti-Young Liberal swing at Scarborough are clearly identified: the seniors are convinced that the Young Liberals are a political liability, responsible for landing the party in the doldrums and alienating people otherwise disillusioned with the Tory and Labour Parties.

Mr Stephen Terrell, the new president of the party, who headed a commission of inquiry with Lord Foot and Mr Griffiths Evans into relations between the party and the Young Liberal movement, believes that the final solution to the internal strains will come from requiring Young Liberals to be members of their constituency associations and at the same time integrating as part of the central party organisation instead of allowing them to be independent, with their own offices and having no contact with the centre.

Mr Terrell is confident that this would retain for the party all the genuine Liberals among the rising generation while at the

same time getting rid of extremist illiberal elements which would have been found by the League of Young Socialists, the youth movement abolished by a House of its neo-Communist Trotskyite activities.

What makes the trade more suspicious this time is the experience of the first Red Guards which were formed in the Liberal conference five years ago for the first time brought colour and excitement to politics. So where are the first generation Red Guards still with the sloggish it out at ward?

The real penalty of Scarborough was that the obsession of Young Liberals distorted much more than if the Liberals are ever re-grouping. Mr Jeremy leadership is not under challenge from a rival new mood of the Libs more attention to the paid grassroots campaigning munificence and less minister campaigns. The

Mr John Fardoe, MP, had when he forecast that years' time there might be a Liberal MP at West. This struck many as a Requiem Mass for a dead man, whereas he was arguing modernisation in the party and tactics and less Parliamentary estate and Westminster protocol.

If the elders were to treat on this type of thing on community politics people's lives and and less on planning of exuberant Young Liberal Party would have hopes of getting back in.

Success threatens heart babies

HEART SPECIALISTS throughout the country are worried that shortages of staff and equipment are endangering the lives of young children with heart disease, writes a Medical Correspondent.

In this week's *British Medical Journal*, two Birmingham doctors conclude that although much has been achieved "we are still short of

staff, resources and money." Another specialist, from Glasgow says that present practice falls "short of the ideal."

Each year in Britain over 7,000 children are born with heart disease. For 3,000 the disease is so serious that without treatment they will die, but with complex surgery at least 1,500 will survive. There are now a dozen special units in Britain able to treat

these children, but what the specialists is that too few staff to cope with the very serious heart operations has produced. Another source of the remaining 4,000 children every year who need operations — mostly be start school. Waiting operations for these continue to grow.

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Refugee hospital, near Calcutta: 149 patients crowd a ward intended for eight. At least 10 die every day

Country of the damned

Peter Hazelhurst reports the Bengal nightmare

PLAGUED by perennial floods, an unprecedented population explosion, a rapidly deteriorating economy and devastated by two of the greatest natural and man-made disasters in recent history, the two provinces of East and West Bengal have been reduced today to a nightmare of terror, anarchy, overcrowded slums and indescribable poverty.

Hounded by the Army and caught in the grip of civil war, 75 million Bengalis are living in the province of East Pakistan under a pall of terror. Hordes of refugees have crossed the border into India, another 30 million East Bengalis are reported to have been displaced and are "on the run" within the province itself, the economy is at a standstill and a great famine looms.

In terms of human misery and hopelessness, conditions in West Bengal are only slightly better. More than eight and a half million poverty-stricken refugees have already crossed the border to impose a strain of \$40 million a year on the Indian economy and another 10 million local Bengalis have been made homeless by unprecedented floods during the past few weeks.

Calcutta, which has the worst urban problem in the world, and where more than a million people sleep on the pavements at night, boasts of between five and 10 political murders every day. During the past 12 months, it is estimated that 1,200 politicians and party supporters have been murdered in the bitter battle between the Maoists and the more moderate Communists and Congressmen. The police, demora-

lised by the politicians and lone constables, are ineffective. For instance, armed traffic police can operate only in groups of four or five at road junctions.

Anarchy has reached such a pitch that a prominent leader asked for police protection this week after he learned that his wife and family—extreme Maoists—were planning to assassinate him.

Great mobs, led by the so-called advocates of non-violence, the Congress Party, are now moving through the overcrowded slums and hacking Maoists to death in their homes. The Maoists are retaliating by assassinating their political opponents in hit-and-run raids. Weapons of every conceivable nature, home-made bombs and pipe guns, Molotov cocktails, knives and swords, are being manufactured on an almost industrial scale by all political parties. Industry and the administration of the city has been brought to a virtual standstill by continuous Labour trouble inspired mainly by the powerful Marxist-controlled unions.

Indeed, the East Bengali refugees, living in their waterlogged disease-stricken camps, are probably slightly better off than the Bengali pavement dwellers of Calcutta. At least the refugees are assured of a meal every day.

As one steps out of the best hotel in Calcutta it is to be confronted by a scene of indescribable misery in the most affluent part of the city. The homeless lie on the pavement, in most cases without blankets or covering, in street after street, district after district and suburb after suburb. There are no latrines and the

smell of the poor, of urine and cowed by continuous attacks on nightsoil clogs the air. Children and the emaciated figures of the old and the young roam from rubbish heap to rubbish heap searching for food. An old woman fishes in the gutter for a crust covered with ash. A hungry white cow chews at discarded cardboard, two blind boys lead each other through the stream of human misery begging for alms. A cripple attempts to sell a shoelace at midnight.

The angry cries of demonstrators demanding higher wages, the unending processions of militant Marxists marching past the Governor's residence under red banners, desolate factories, strikes, an average income of £20 a year, floods, an unending stream of refugees, cholera, sudden death. These are the manifestations of the convulsion

and torment of East and West Bengal today.

● Army launches made their first "relief run" into Dera Camp, in West Bengal, on Friday, bringing eight tons of rice to feed the estimated 70-80,000 refugees who have been cut off there by floodwaters for nearly a month.

But death from starvation and malnutrition still hangs over the camp, which needs at least 27 tons of rice and lentils a day. The camp doctor said that more than 50 children aged one year or less had died in the month since floods first hit Dera. More people would certainly die soon of starvation, malnutrition and cholera, he added.

The total daily ration for refugees had been reduced to half a pound per day of rice of an inferior quality, and two ounces of lentils.

Rabbis' marriage dilemma

RABBIS in Israel are trying to find a way out of an agonising dilemma: how to permit the marriage of sexually-injured soldiers and other war or accident victims, without transgressing Biblical law, writes Eric Marsden. The search arises from a request by a man of nearly 60 for permission to remarry. His wife and three children were murdered by the Nazis and he was castrated. Under Jewish law nobody who is sterile may be married because of a Talmudic passage saying: "No man injured in the testicles, or a eunuch, shall come into the congregation of the Lord."

Informers told the rabbi about the would-be bridegroom, and when challenged he admitted his injury. But the story has caused concern over the wider implications, because the same religious ban applies to soldiers castrated or made sterile in action. Equally, wives whose husbands are injured in this way are barred from divorce.

In the case of the Nazi victim, rabbis are considering whether the stumbling block of the biblical passage can be got round by defining the injury as: "a blow from heaven" or "something not done by human beings." This would not cover people injured in road accidents, a difficulty which is still to be debated.

Vietnam police disperse MPs with riot gas

By Derek Wilson, Saigon

IN a move against President Thieu's election, on September 18, police fired CS riot gas at a group of Members of Parliament in the Assembly.

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India angry at trade 'snub'

INDIA is angry at British participation in the Third Asian Trade Fair to be held in New Delhi next year, it is being reconsidered by the Government.

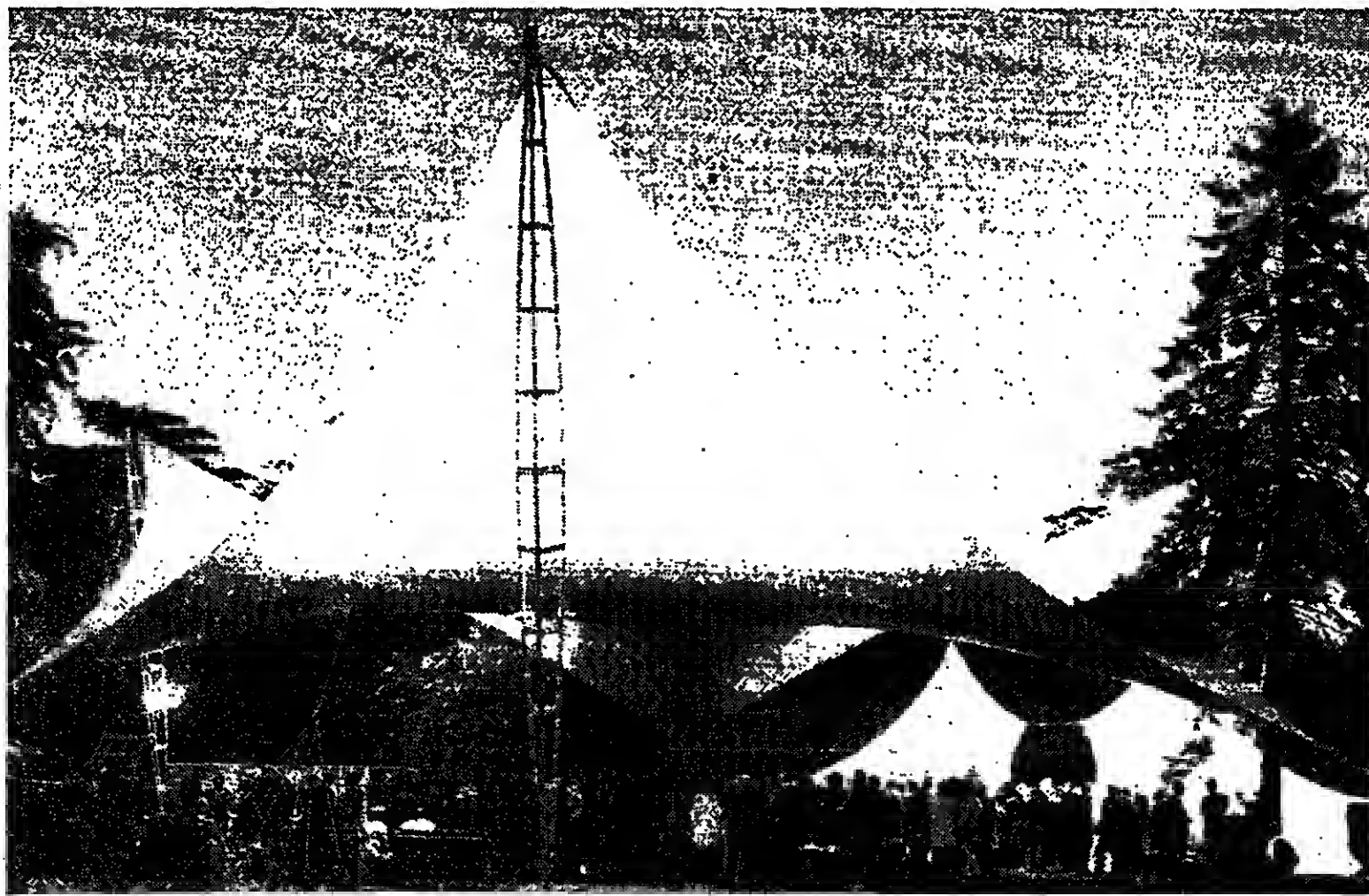
Minister of Trade and Commerce said yesterday that the reason for the original decision was that there are only funds available and a lot of funds, and one has to get priorities right.

Other reasons he listed were severe import restrictions, the long duration of the fair, the fact that British usually prefers to attend specialised trade fairs.

However, Britain did take part in the two previous Asian International Trade Fairs, in Bangkok and Teheran, so the prospect of her "snubbing" the New Delhi event had already aroused surprise, even anger, in Indian circles—more especially as the fair will be the biggest ever held in India, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the country's independence.

Most other European countries will be exhibiting at the fair, as will the United States. And the organisers have earmarked a large plot of land on the extensive fair grounds, in the heart of New Delhi, specifically for Common Market countries.

Hoechst keeps thinking ahead



The Trevira high tenacity tri-sail in the grounds of the Bishop's Palace at Wells on the occasion of the 1971 RIBA Conference

Hoechst research beats the weather

Outdoor events are very much affected by the caprices of the weather. Rain-sodden sites, with the bedraggled participants about as enthusiastic as fifth formers during a history lesson, have hardly ever given rise to memorable occasions. Not infrequently, the event has had to be cancelled altogether, hardly to the delight of the organisers.

In collaboration with famous architects, Hoechst research has now developed a temporary cover that renders outdoor activities independent of the weather. Sports arenas, for example, holding up to 100,000 spectators, or swimming pools, can be protected in this way. The flexible cover is a coated fabric in Trevira high tenacity, a material of extreme strength. Rot-proof and tear-resistant and yet light-permeable and so flexible that it can be erected quickly in

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and product experience in many areas are concentrated on the solution of specific problems. Interdisciplinary thinking, systems analysis and systems technique to bring success.

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is a thrilling experience more thrilling if you snow properly. COMPASS, The Sunday Times Skiing Guide, has prepared a new Skiing Guide. It contains chapters on basic skiing, a list of resorts, a list of ski schools, a list of ski hire companies, a list of ski lift companies, a list of ski instructors, a list of ski equipment, a list of ski destinations, a list of ski prices, a list of ski tips, a list of ski facts, a list of ski myths, a list of ski legends, a list of ski stories, a list of ski jokes, a list of ski songs, a list of ski dances, a list of ski games, a list of ski sports, a list of ski events, a list of ski competitions, a list of ski championships, a list of ski world cups, a list of ski olympics, a list of ski paralympics, a list of ski special olympics, a list of ski winter olympics, a list of ski summer olympics, a list of ski biathlon, a list of ski cross-country, a list of ski luge, a list of ski bobsleigh, a list of ski skeleton, a list of ski curling, a list of ski ice hockey, a list of ski figure skating, a list of ski speed skating, a list of ski short track speed skating, a list of ski winter pentathlon, a list of ski winter heptathlon, a list of ski winter decathlon, a list of ski winter undecathlon, a list of ski winter duathlon, a list of ski winter triathlon, a list of ski winter quadathlon, a list of ski winter pentathlon, a list of ski winter heptathlon, a list of ski winter decathlon, a list of ski winter undecathlon, a list of ski winter duathlon, a list of ski winter triathlon, a list of ski winter quadathlon.

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BEHAVIOUR

The impact of the au pair girl

THE ARRIVAL of the au-pair girl—traditionally an ice-cool Scandinavian, but more probably a sensible girl from Liège or Baden-Württemberg—can be a major trauma for the family involved. In fact the parents are probably more nervous about her impact and about how she will fit in than about anything since the birth of their last child.

There are at the moment about 20,000 au-pair girls or maids helping out in British households, but so far nobody has carried out a survey into their effect on middle-class mores. In America, however, Dr. Lisbeth Sachs, a Brooklyn psychoanalyst, has made a study of the profound influence their arrival may have, particularly on children and their relationship with their parents. Her conclusions are published in the latest issue of *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. She believes that on the whole the introduction of an outsider has a healthy, even therapeutic effect on family life. But she has observed all too often the way in which an au-pair girl can become a source of friction between husband and wife.

"When there is a bad relationship between them, the wife, who has decided she needs a maid, may deliberately choose an old, even bad-tempered woman, or a very plain girl," she said. "This is not so much because she is frightened of her husband having an affair with the girl, as because she wants to tell him deliberately that she does not trust him. And of course he sees this choice as a calculated insult."

Dr. Sachs has often observed the reverse situation when a husband sees the au-pair girl taking much of the weight of daily household chores off his wife's shoulders, and considers this to be grossly unfair: he has to work himself every day and do it by himself. Why should his wife not do her share?

"The result often is that the husband takes out the girl in order to create more work for the wife," says Dr. Sachs. "This of course leads to a further deterioration of the situation."

In both cases the au-pair girl becomes the unwitting tool of two parties to a difficult marriage. The husband may deliberately pretend that he finds the au-pair more congenial company than he does his wife, exchanging confidences with her and sharing secret jokes. The wife, on the other hand, can try and foment an artificial relationship between her husband and the girl in order to gain yet further grounds for complaint.

But these situations are the products of an unhealthy marriage. In a stable marriage Dr. Sachs considers that the arrival of an au-pair almost invariably has a good effect. Cases where a steady family relationship has been overturned by the arrival of a dizzy blonde are, contrary to popular belief, extremely rare. Instead the au-pair girl contributes fresh

outside interests and often provokes a new awareness between members of the family. She may even smooth over the odd disagreement.

"After all, a husband and wife can't really have a blinding row in front of her," says Dr. Sachs. "So instead they come to her anger and talk in normal tones. That can only be to the good: it's the difference between civilised behaviour and barbarity."

The effect on children, however, is less obvious but almost certainly far-reaching. It is here that Dr. Sachs has done her most intensive work, and she cites several key cases where the arrival of a maid or an au-pair has significantly changed the outlook and personality of a child.

One ten-year-old boy who had always been quiet, at times a bit stubborn and moody but, in his parent's view, was generally well-behaved, changed dramatically on the arrival of a new maid. He began complaining about his mother's cooking, comparing it unfavourably to the new girl's. He grew extremely chummy with her, exchanging confidences he seldom imparted to his family. In general his behaviour became unpredictable and he was hard to handle.

At first the parents wanted to dismiss the maid, blaming her for the child's "problems." But they were persuaded to keep her and as time went on the boy grew away from her and back to the mother: he even went through a stage when he refused to eat dinners cooked by the maid and would only touch food prepared by his mother. Finally, however, he seemed to reach a more balanced state. He considered that he preferred talking to his parents, but "I still talk to her (the maid) and kid around with her because she cursed me when I was sick." It emerged that he was referring to the time when his relationship with his parents

had been at its lowest, and with that remark he acknowledged the therapeutic role she had played.

Another boy of eight years had been brought up almost from birth by a series of French maids—his mother took little interest in him. He found communication with the girls very difficult since mostly they had only just arrived in the country and their English was poor. The combination of a lack of understanding from both the mother and the maids had very serious results.

Nevertheless Dr. Sachs considers that if the maids had not been there the break with his parents would have been far more serious and damaging. The boy, she says, was able to direct his hostility to them instead of venting his anger on his mother and in this way the relationship, though frail, was preserved.

Sometimes an au-pair girl can almost fill the role of a psychiatrist herself. Dr. Sachs cites the case of a little girl who found it difficult to eat well for complex psychological reasons. The arrival of an outside girl however prompted a change of attitude. It allowed the child to eat reasonably well in her presence and in talking to her she was able to rid herself of many of her fantasies. Significantly the little girl confided to Dr. Sachs: "With you it's easy to eat, just like with my maid."

Dr. Sachs concludes that the important part is a child's maturing and can often help him to his relationship with his parents.

Of course the impact on the girls themselves is rather a different story. If Birgit, or Louise or Manuela thought they were going to be used as key elements in a psychological battlefield, they might not be quite so keen to come.

Magnus Linklater

EDUCATION

Top of the reading pops

TELEVISION has had remarkably little effect on the standard of books which today's children read. Far from being adversely conditioned by a steady diet of Dr. Who or American TV cartoons, they appear to stick to the kind of literature which would have been required reading 25 years ago.

Current research into the reading habits of children from 10-14, reveals that a majority tackle at least one book a month. And it is the traditional classics—*Black Beauty*, *Little Women* and *Treasure Island*—which head the list. *Oliver Twist*, *Jane Eyre* and *Tom Sawyer* are also well placed in the Top Ten.

Nine thousand children aged 10, 12 and 14 from schools throughout England and Wales are providing the answers. These are now being coded for detailed analysis by a Chilton Atlas computer.

The four-year project is conducted at the University of Sheffield Institute of Education with a £21,000 grant from the Schools' Council. It is the first extensive study of children's reading habits for more than 30 years.

New authors of children's books, such as Alan Garner and Rosemary Sutcliffe, have not figured prominently. But the overall winner of the poll for favourite writer goes to Enid Blyton, with runners-up Charles Dickens, Agatha Christie and Robert Louis Stevenson a long way behind. Because of her prolific output, only one Blyton adventure, *The Secret Seven*, features in the list of most frequently mentioned books.

The questionnaire was circulated in March this year to a stratified national sample of 197 primary schools and 202 secondary schools, with a 98% return. Last year a pilot survey of 450 children had helped to mould the structure of the questionnaire itself. But some children still ran out of space on the questionnaire, claiming to have read twelve or more books in the previous four weeks.

One of the points to be evaluated is the suggestion that children may have been led into traditional replies because they were completing the questionnaire in a school environment.

The research team's biggest problem to date has been tracking down some of the more esoteric titles listed by children. "About 15 children put down *The Sea and Savagery of Hells Angels*," said a researcher. "We finally found an unsold copy in a Boots in Chesterfield. It's a rather lurid paperback about the sex life of gangs in America—not the best of reading."

Alex Finer

SPECTRUM

MEDICINE

Why 350 a day get these pains

APPENDICITIS in Britain was almost unknown 70 years ago. Yet now it is the commonest surgical emergency there is. Some 350 patients are admitted every day with the familiar symptoms: in the middle of the night they were woken by severe pain just around the navel. The pain then moved to the right groin and they were sick several times.

Usually the surgeon will find that little is apparently abnormal, except that the groin area is tender. However, an operation reveals a tense, swollen appendix which, with luck, has not yet burst.

Fortunately, almost all of these patients will recover, and will be none the worse for the removal of a useless piece of their intestine. But why should this particular disease, put on the surgical map in 1902 when an appendix operation forced King Edward VII to postpone his coronation, have had such a meteoric rise?

Until this week there has been no satisfactory answer. But now a distinguished surgeon has produced a convincing solution. Appendicitis, he suggests, is yet another peccally we pay for civilisation. Not because of its stresses, hot because modern Western diet lacks the essential elements which encourage the intestine to work properly.

The appendix is a small worm-shaped tube, about four inches long, which is attached to the first part of the large intestine, called the caecum. Nobody knows what its job is, and most experts have assumed that it is a hang-over from far distant ancestors.

This debate about evolutionary niceties would have been merely academic if it was not for the frequency with which the appendix becomes inflamed. Even meticulous examination of specimens removed by operation has given little clue as to the cause of the inflammation.

Mr. Denis Burkitt, a surgeon now working for the Medical Research Council, adopted a new approach based on epidemiology—in other words, studying the geographical distribution of the disease.

The results of this survey, published in the September issue of the *British Journal of Surgery*, are striking. In really primitive communities appendicitis is still a rarity. Four senior doctors working in East Africa had seen no case of appendicitis for between 17 and 30 years. Another practising in the Congo had seen one case in 28 years, while yet another surgeon working in Northern Nigeria had seen only three cases during a nine year period among a total of 30,000 hospital admissions.

Yet Europeans living in these parts seemed to develop appendicitis with much the same frequency as they did at home.

The next result of the survey is the finding that the more

developed a country has the greater the rise in incidence figures. In Uganda incidence has risen by 10 in 18 years, and in the Sudan over twenty years. Figures from Nigeria show that by appendicitis cases account for a third of all the abdominal emergencies. Of these 90 were city dwellers and 75 professional men, students and their wives.

This mini-epidemic of disease is also seen in a group—people migrants from underdeveloped countries to developed ones. Three in Antwerp found that no fewer than 3 per cent of Congolese students suffered from appendicitis.

It could be objected that the real effect of civilisation is to provide more doctors, hospitals, so that appendicitis is now recognised and treated. The rise is too steep for an explanation. Also a rise is seen in other surgical emergencies: areas.

An even more telling argument comes from studies. Appendicitis is common in Japan, although the services there are advanced in Japanese migrants to the disease approach American incidence. A poor Negro in the USA is only a quarter as likely to be white as to be black, where the conditions are for both, as in the US, appendicitis figures equal.

The major difference between the underdeveloped and Westernised groups is diet. From the beginning of the century unrefined cereals such as steele ground have been progressively replaced by refined flour, from which there has been removal of consumption of sugar. It has also shot up, as vegetables go down.

The result of these changes is a sharp decline in the amount of food in the digestive system. The pressure inside the appendix produces spasm. Eventually the supply to the appendix is cut off, so that bacteria can attack it. Probably also sugar present in the West allows the bacteria to multiply more easily.

Although there is still too much about which items to protect one against, the lessons from Mr. Burkitt are clear. Eat less and foods containing it, roughage—particularly in tables and cereals.

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LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1

Save the hedgehog

AS A lazy gardener convinced of the benefits of delegating the slug problem to hedgehogs, I was very interested in A Prickly Problem of Supply and Demand (last week). Considering that hedgehogs are becoming rarer in this country, thanks to the motor car, slug poisons, etc., I must protest against the idea of Harrods exporting these valuable creatures to the USA.

However, much more serious is the suggestion that, as hedgehogs play host to huge numbers of fleas, they need frequent dusting down. No normal person who encourages wild creatures to visit his or her garden, be they hirs, butterflies, squirrels or even worms, tries to divest them of their respective parasites. Hedgehogs are wild animals and should be treated as such. Furthermore, there is good reason to believe that hedgehogs have been killed by over-enthusiastic applications of flea powder.

Tony Evans
London NW5

IN CASE any dog-owning readers should be tempted to buy a hedgehog, they should be informed that dogs can kill them. I have a Jack Russell terrier who attacks and kills them.

Ian Kemp (aged 12)
Sutton Coldfield

Rhyme in time?

YOUR ARTICLE on strange names (Spectrum, last week) reminded me of an amusing anecdote which a former colleague used to tell. It appears that in order to remember the name of an acquaintance called Crummach he mentally rhymed it with stomach. After a chance meeting one day he was priding himself upon remembering the name when he suddenly realised he had been calling him Mr Kelly.

(Mrs) Rita Gardiner
Farnborough, Hants

Correspondents are asked to give a daytime telephone number where possible.

The light is dark enough

YOU ACCUSE opponents of the National Festival of Light of "seeking to repress," and of wishing to "shock and silence" Christians assembled at the inaugural meeting of this moral crusade (leading article, last week). What actually happened was that speakers at the meeting were heckled, booed and similarly interrupted.

Such disturbances, so far from constituting an attack on the right to free speech, are a normal hazard for anybody participating in public meetings on controversial matters. By a stroke of illogic you manage to twist the facts, which bespeak the rowdiness of the non-Christians at the Central Hall meeting, into "a genuine repressive threat."

The suggestion that there is as yet nothing authoritarian about the puritanical Christians who run the Festival of Light is disingenuous. It is among the supporters of that Festival that one finds prominent people who have initiated, encouraged, and applauded the flogging, jailing and persecution of various people whose actions and viewpoint do not measure up to Christian standards.

In the year in which Rudi Dutschke has been turned into a political refugee from Britain, the OZ editors sentenced to jail under laws that don't exist in some Western countries, and hundreds are interned in Northern Ireland, you choose to claim that British liberty is "as good as you can find anywhere."

Yet in this land of British liberty no exponent of the Whitehouse - Longford - Muggerside morality is hauled up before courts or otherwise hounded for views and lifestyle. On the other hand those whom the Festival of Life seeks to mobilise are subjected to the full force of official violence. The ultimate hypocrisy of your editorial is that it ignores these facts.

George Molnar
Oxford

Right, film maker Midge Mackenzie with the Women's Lib idea of her 'unenlightened' sisters. Below, following last week's Magazine feature on women, some uncompromising views from both sides.

IS IT SO ODD that many women enjoy being housewives? Have some women not realised that the majority of housewives are not frustrated, nor unhappy but fed up with being brainwashed about how they are drudges, mentally subnormal and how they are "just existing"?

If these "liberated" women were secure and down-to-earth they would realise that basically they are the ones to need help. To my mind, there is little more satisfying or more "creative" than having a child, helping and watching it grow, plus looking after a husband and home. I don't feel "tied down" or servile but the freedom I have and the respectability of being a Mrs.

It sounds odd and old fashioned but I enjoy my children and I enjoy being boss in my own home.

Of course, it's drudgery at times; what work isn't? These "liberated" women—do they really enjoy being equal, as such, with men? They just cannot accept or cope with the responsibility that a family, etc., means. In a nutshell all they think of is themselves.

Myself and many friends are not less intelligent but find that being "tied down" is more fulfilling than competing in the rat race—and that's not just taking an easy way out.

I consider myself lucky to be in my position and no salary could equal this sort of fulfilment. I feel sorry for the "liberated" female. She isn't a woman as nature intended; she must need help desperately.

Carol Symons
London NW8

Pressure groups

FROM the Vice-Chairman, National Equal Rights Campaign IT IS sad to reflect that unless a pressure group is composed of mainly middle-class people it is almost entirely ignored by Press and television.

Your list of women's liberation groups makes my point, with the possible exception of the Croydon group, they are middle class women looking for a cause. The

Women's Lib or women's brainwash?



vast majority of them have no idea of the type of problems that exist for women working in shops, offices and factories.

The National Joint Action Campaign Committee for Women's Equal Rights was born out of an industrial dispute and was intended to be the focal point for the fight for equal pay and women's equality generally in her place of work. It was intended to be a working class organisation of men and women who hated social injustice and the exploitation of working women.

Alas, probably because of its working class orientation, it did not attract the attention it deserved from the Press or the public generally. Nor, unfortunately, did it attract as many working women as we expected, no doubt due to the excessive publicity given to "off-beat" women liberationists, and as a result of that publicity, social and domestic pressures.

One lesson to be learned from the women lib, is that if you act outrageously, publicity in all the mediums is at your disposal. Act reasonably however, as is the wont of working class organisations, and you are ignored.

For women in shops, offices and factories, it is a straight issue—exploitation. And the only way to combat exploitation is by

organisation. This is a lesson that the middle class pressure groups can teach us (the recent Wing Airport campaign is an example) and it is a lesson working women must take to heart if their exploitation is to end.

Women must make their views known and opinions felt in trade unions, political parties and through organisations such as this one. It is as well to remember that this is not a women-only fight, it is a fight by all who abhor injustice.

(It was in the interests of all that we recently changed our name from the National Joint Action Campaign etc. to the more succinct National Equal Rights Campaign.)

Harry Kay
London SE21

Yours, disgusted

GERMAINE GREER is right. Many men (not only Englishmen) smell disgustingly of sweat and stale tobacco. On behalf of all well-scrubbed, clean-smelling, non-smoking Englishmen I would like Miss Greer to know how very disgusting we find Australian women who do not clean their teeth because they hate that "terrible olfactory taste."

E M Mooney
Leamington Spa

Unnatural role

RECENTLY you've been devoting some space in your paper to the liberation of women, which I find pleasing. However Sunday's Magazine was rather disappointing—especially with all those irrelevancies about body hair and make-up.

Personally, I want to look and smell as good as I can, but I do object to being pushed into a so-called "woman's role" which I don't naturally adhere to or want to play.

The point is that from babyhood girls are conditioned to feel that their aim in life is marriage and the family—which is sad, because marriage is a pointless institution and the family a claustrophobic little trap in which neither the man nor the woman is liberated.

Within the nuclear family the man has this awful responsibility to support his wife and children, and give them as much money as he possibly can. However, at least he has the dignity and status of being "head of the household," the provider. The wife is a second-class citizen, an inferior in the eyes of both society and the law.

Of course, many women use the married state and childbirth as a way out of the pressures of

competitive life. They have some stupid man bringing the money in, whilst they themselves are free to drink tea all afternoon and watch Peyton Place.

They have a succession of children and declare that they are "fulfilling themselves," when that they should really say is that they're not educated, qualified or imaginative enough to fulfil themselves in any other way.

Julie Lumsden
Fallsworth

The real problems

NO WONDER many women's liberation groups are suspicious of the media. The Magazine's issue on women was mostly frivolous and irrelevant. One might suppose that reading it that women's chief problem today was the prospect of having a gynaecological illness, and that her main preoccupation was whether to wear make-up and bra or use deodorants.

A large section was devoted to a man's complaints about women who had answered his advert for a wife, but had not come up to his ideal expectations.

The real problems of women—their relegation to the roles of wives and mothers, their difficulty in achieving any identity in their own right, or any status in society except through a man, were scarcely touched on.

There was nothing on the isolation of house-bound women, the lack of day nurseries, the difficulty of contraception and abortion, the problems of women in badly paid jobs, or the impossible situation of women who want to bring up a child on their own, unsupported by a man.

Pat Knight
Croydon

God's routine

THE DULL boring put-upon black and white domestic routine of your housewife should have been painted in full colour and shot through with gold.

Almost all, if not all, the pictures of her were of a woman caring and doing things for others. This way of pots and pans, hushes and babies can be the little way whereby the smallest actions are made divine by a love of God and are, by grace, tiny steps taken along the way of perfection.

It is like that for me and for thousands of women, and has been for centuries. It is in the service of God that we find our feet freed—not in Women's Lib.

Nancy Gabrysch
Preston

Subsidy to bad employers

MICHAEL MEACHER's article on the means test (Leader page, last week) proved both revealing and socially significant. The reluctant response of so many poor families to apply for Family Income Supplement (FIS) and allied benefits is hardly surprising, remembering the humiliation associated with the repellent means test.

It becomes increasingly clear that FIS in particular is a subsidy to bad employers who pay grossly inadequate wages. This action is condoned by the Government since they refuse to legislate for an adequate minimum

wage, on which a man can properly support his family.

Appalled by those who have no need to apply for it, the FIS remains a regressive social anomaly, equivalent only to the evils of the Speenhamland system of the eighteenth century when low wages were supplemented from the parish funds. The Government of today have now made it possible for employers no longer to feel pangs of conscience if they continue to prevent inadequate wage levels from rising.

M Flanagan
Leeds 8

Pity the poor taxpayer

MICHAEL MEACHER is right; the means test is pernicious. I have recently been required upon threat of penalties, to disclose in intimate detail my income and outgoings to a Government official. The purpose was for the levying of an Income Tax.

The income taxpayer is a down-trodden creature in our society. He is depressed financially and psychologically; financially because he is fleeced, and psychologically because he resents being fleeced. Often too proud to claim earned income relief, shuddering at the word "dependants," he remains dogged by a sense of failure that he may never

qualify to pay no tax at all. He becomes torpid; if he earns more, he knows he must pay more, and if he earns less he gets less.

Sometimes he seeks solace by creeping off to Geneva. If he remains, he turns in despair to reading, in the Sunday journals, romantic articles by socialists with soft hearts and softer heads, and, so frantic is his distraction, he believes them to contain good sense. He awaits the return of a government that promises him everything in return for nothing. He is, briefly, in urgent need of compassion.

Anthony Purnell
Ridgeway

ETU, the inside story

ERIC JACOBS is quite suggest (Business News, last week) that the struggle within the Trades Union began last year. As the union's President 1945-62 I can the struggle had begun years before, and the one of the phases of this continuous struggle was demonstrated when General Secretary in election, was party to honest ballot rather than position of power, thus risk the careers and go of many loyal and true-leagues, including myself.

Only Haxell himself administrative head of rules of the Union, and of his personal staff involved in ballot process the opportunity to fail returns. There was no by the majority of the gaged in the High Court in 1961. Mr Jacobs failed to re following the High Court decisions and the de-Communists from office, struggle was continued to dispend with the Mr John Byrne, whose had been declared void after approximately four months.

Mr Jacobs is not corn assertion that the Cannon's disillusionment Communist Party had se the "Russians invaded in 1956." The fact is, before the Hungarian Cannon had been pre document for presentation Communist Party, des your housewife should have been painted in full colour and shot through with gold.

Following the election executive council in 19 excluded from members union and consequently from my position as President after my r resign, but I am proud that I have continued to respect of many of my in the trades union i and my standing as a acknowledged by in various industries. my long service to the ship of the ETU was nised and I was refused.

Whoever is successful present conflict within it is obvious that if t struggle continues the ship of the union, the p pay the piper, will b and more difficult to call and more difficult to Fran

Epileptic c From the Life Manag Insurance Co Ltd BRYAN SILCOCK's an epileptics (Business N week) is, I feel, lah misconstrued when he s they are "typically qu insurance rates three tim than normal."

Terms for epileptics stantly being improv indeed cases of petit not infrequently accepte dard rates for many of usual classes of life i Similarly, sufferers i driving licences could i to obtain life cover at or very near standard, as their fits should o very infrequently.

Only the more severe e with fits once a month o would normally attract the level described by M R No. Lor

You don't look like your parents, so why have cheques that look like theirs?

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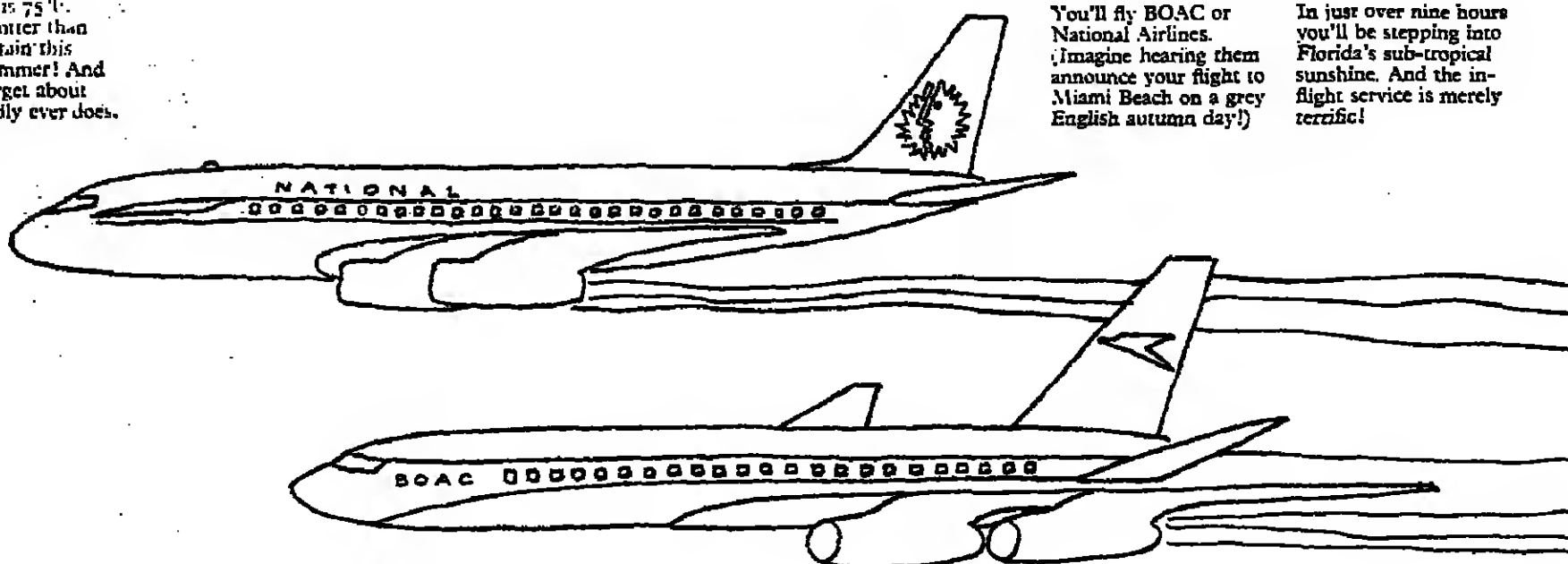
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Miami Beach is sun-drenched in October and November. Average temperature is 75° F. Somewhat hotter than it was in Britain this scorching summer! And you can forget about rain - it hardly ever does.

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Well, for a start, if you go now, it's just off high season - and the Florida sun has settled down to merely hot; half America has gone back home, so oil millionaires and the like are slightly thinner on the ground. Crowds, bustling queues - there are none of them. Not for shark fishing, nor for surfing, nor for golf - even on some of the world's most celebrated courses.

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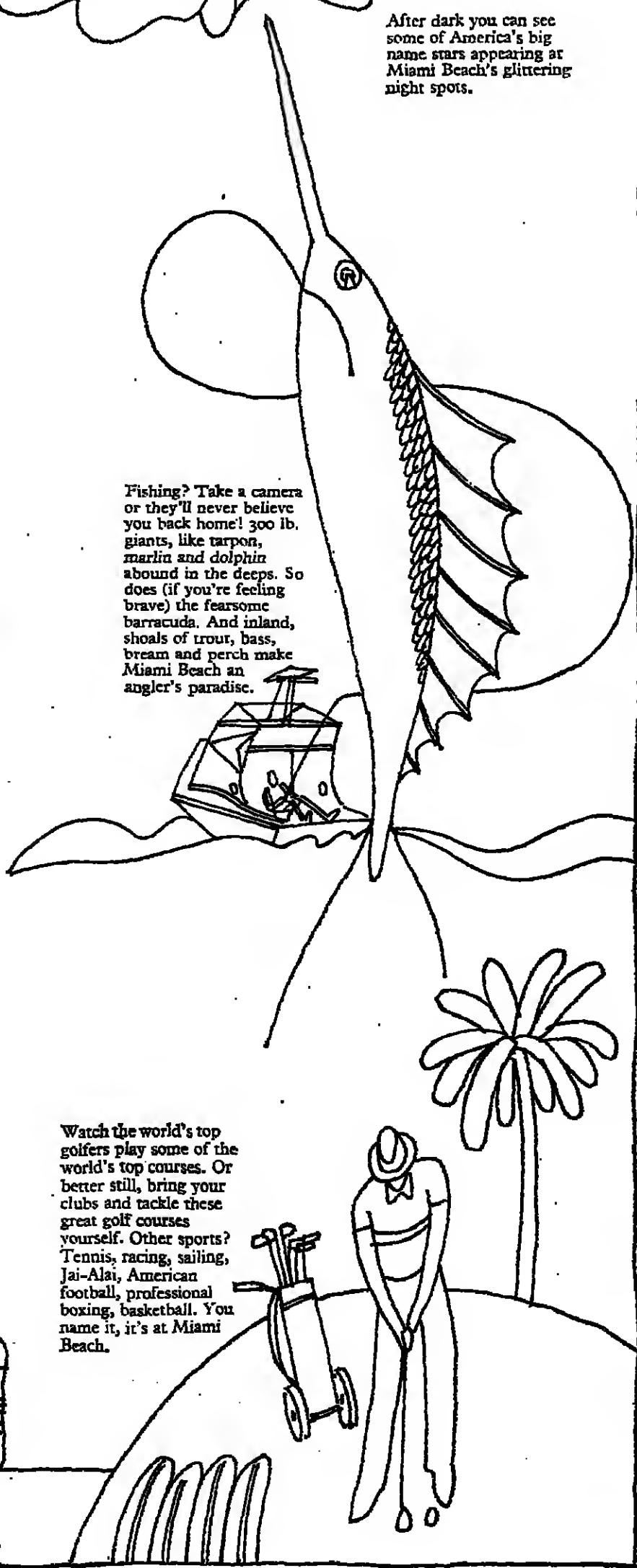
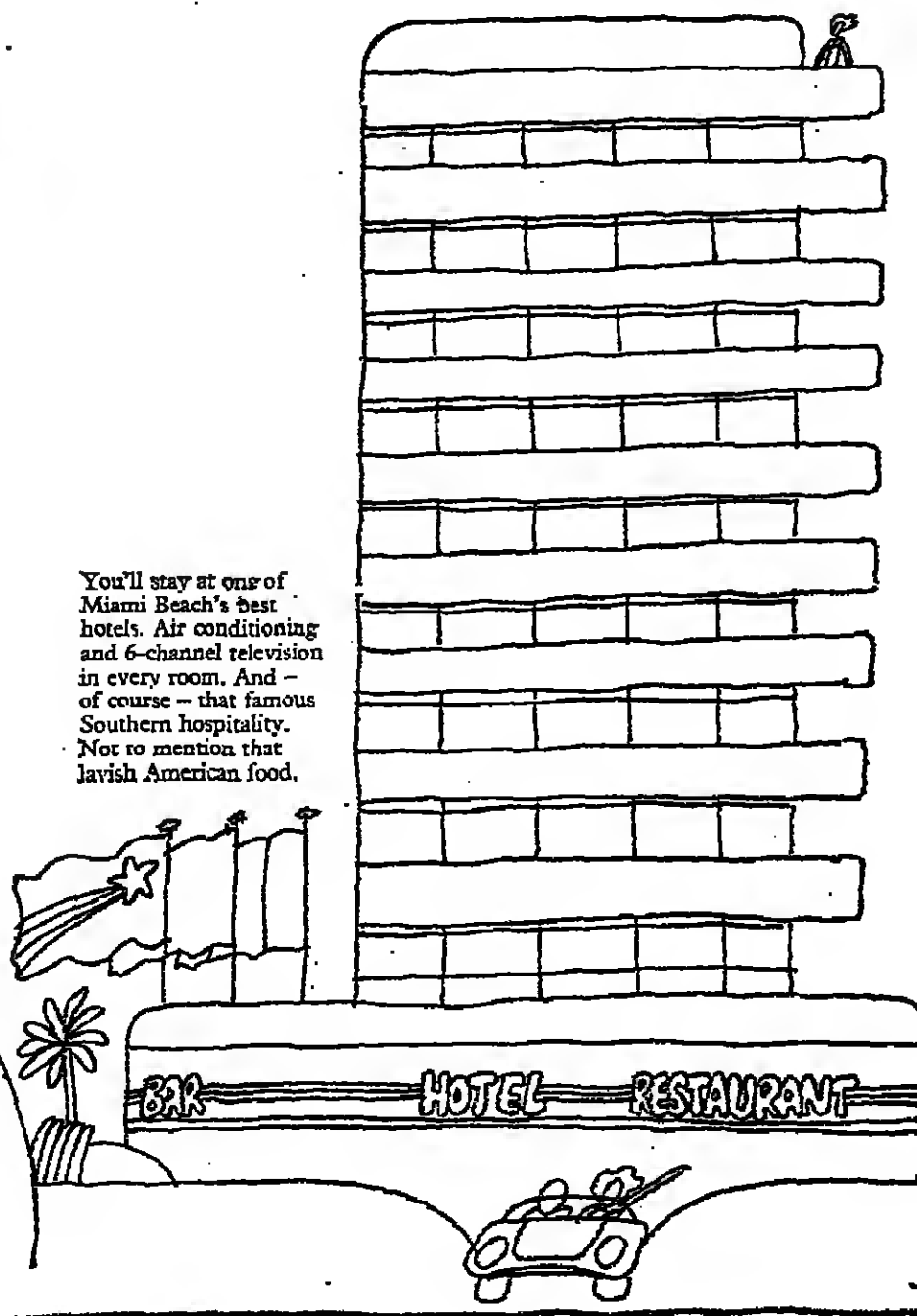
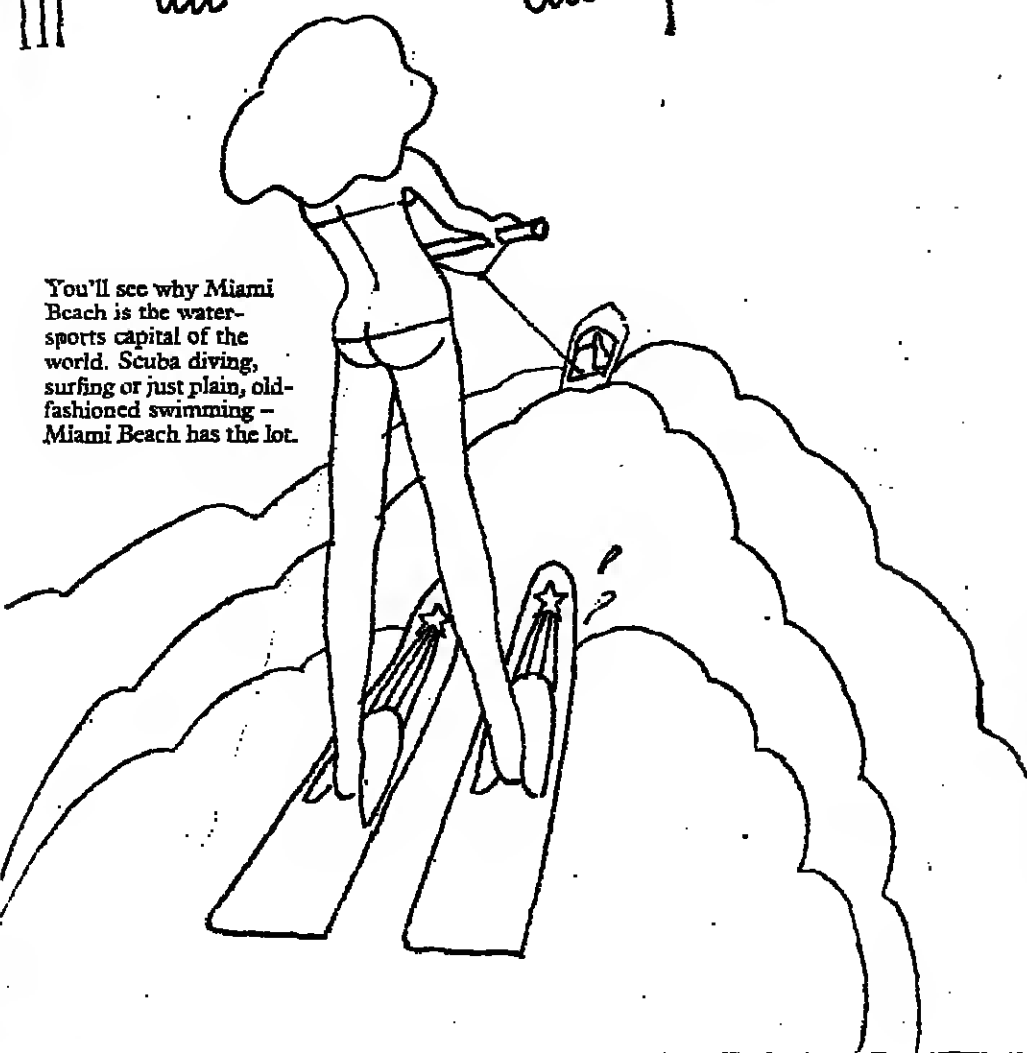
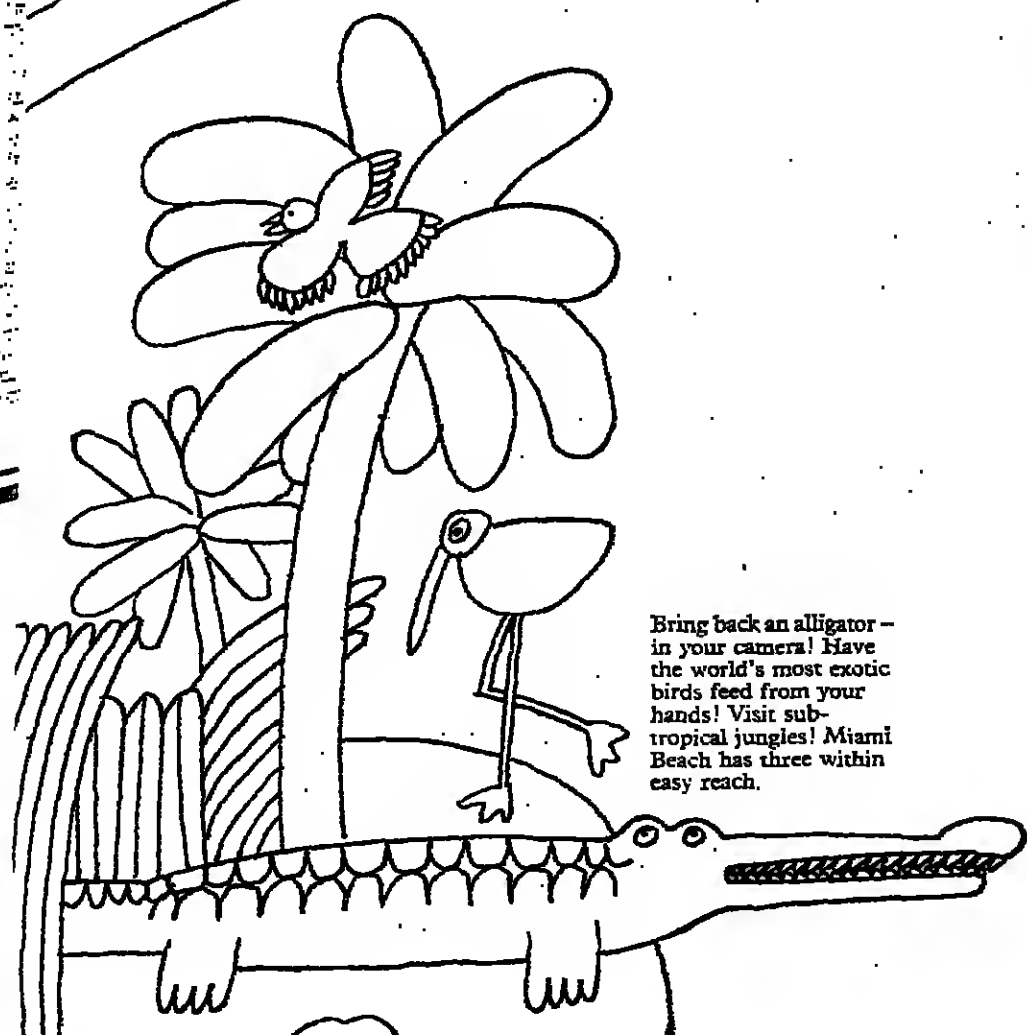
After dark you can see some of America's big name stars appearing at Miami Beach's glittering night spots.

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Watch the world's top golfers play some of the world's top courses. Or better still, bring your clubs and tackle these great golf courses yourself. Other sports? Tennis, racing, sailing, Jai-Alai, American football, professional boxing, basketball. You name it, it's at Miami Beach.



Atticus

The Adventures of Sir Alec

Rabat, Morocco, Saturday
ALEC DOUGLAS HOME
ed in Gibraltar today to
off a week's visit to North
waring the flag and cheer-
the troops in Egypt and
en. The Foreign Office
need a bit of morale
because it's been a test-
one in public service has to
risk in these days of in-
ing anarchy." Sir Alec said
some feeling.

Eight days before he had
at London Airport to wel-
home Sir Geoffrey Jackson,
nroy to Uruguay who had
imprisoned by rebels for
months, and on Wednesday
bat he met Tommy Shaw,
mbassador who had been
it in recent coup attempts

at King Hassan II's seaside
palace in Skirat during the King's
42nd birthday celebration. The
Belgian Ambassador was one of
100 guests killed and several
hundred guests were wounded.
This was Sir Alec's first visit
to Morocco since the war, and he
had booked in to meet the
Foreign Minister and Prime
Minister and, the following day,
the King. What happens on a visit
like this? Well, Morocco, which
is uneasy about the way some of
the more militant African Arab
nations are thinking, quizzes him
about the way Britain will jump
Sir Alec for his part queries
the Moroccans for news of
their view of the Gibraltar
question.

Morocco opposed Britain at the
UN and so Sir Alec asked their

Foreign Minister who has been
a former Ambassador in Madrid
for his views. "You British are
pragmatic," said their Foreign
Minister, "can't you find a com-
promise? An easy ball to play
and the six-foot tall Sir Alec
hooked it out of the ground. One
can't compromise with the will
and wishes of the Gibraltar
people. (Morocco supports Spain
over Gibraltar because they argue
that Spain must give back Ceuta
and Melilla.)

Sir Alec talked to me about
the strains of the job in the
lovely garden at the British resi-
dence in Rabat. The strain didn't

seem very great in this beautiful
setting. We walked across the
lawn of thick grass which bounces
you like a trampoline. Just in
time they stopped us sitting on a
garden seat which would have
pitched us both backwards.

The continual disorientation of
travel must be an ordeal! No, he's
an immensely comfortable world
traveller as long as flights don't
take more than eight hours. He
doesn't mind the climate. He
enjoyed the stifling heat of Cairo.
He says the answer is to look
after your stomach.

"You should continue eating
on the same time scale you left.

The secret is never to eat much
on aeroplanes." He is very fit
and this is due to his fondness
of walking. In London he walks
to and from his lunch every day
and at the weekend walks as
much as he can.

Food is no problem: "It's un-
fair, but I can eat anything.
Drink is no problem either. What-
ever they offer me I gratefully
accept."

He is much less stuffy than
some of the people who surround
him. They tell the story in London
of Sir Alec slipping in an old blue
pullover on a rather chilly day. It

was found sometime later by a
rather officious aide who tossed it
out. He had no idea it was Sir
Alec's. "Look what the window
cleaner left behind," he said with
disdain.

Sir Alec is much liked among
foreign politicians because he has
the reputation for refusing to say
what he doesn't believe to be
true. Is that so? Sir Alec: "I
speak the truth. What an accusa-
tion."

He is not perhaps an intel-
lectual. But he has a quick
enough grasp of character. He
was Neville Chamberlain's assist-
ant before the war and recalled

that it was easy to see that Hitler
was mad. Hitler swung his arms
together when he talked, and he
had staring eyes.

Sir Alec will not talk about
living statesmen. "We are all
too vulnerable."

He remembers Krushchev with
affection. "He was a man of two
moods, sometimes very friendly,
sometimes driven to wild accusa-
tions. But he was a gay com-
panion. I remember going to see
him off at the Waldorf Hotel in
New York (When Sir Alec was
Lord Home). Krushchev said, 'I
won't go. I won't go without my
Lord!'"

aw
ough

Y SHAW is our ambassador
bat, the Morocco capital,
e retires in two weeks at
of 59. He says the whole
of the Foreign Service
hanged in his time, with
n's dwindling prestige, and
with the growth of confer-
politics like the UN and
more exchanges between
of State. "It's not all dog-
work, we are not quite the
on some people make us
be. Lying on your face in
ist at Skirat causes one to
on the seriousness of one's

looks many years younger
his age, though there's a
of grey in the goatee beard,
he grew after his first
tment as an Ambassador,
Upper Volta, Niger and
any.

Africans all white faces
like, and when I went to
ons the guards always
d me, because they couldn't
ise my face. So I grew a
and it worked like charm,
soldiers slapped the nuts
r rifles as I came by.

ough this was his first
sadorial post (he'd been in
vice for 14 years without
a step up) he didn't enjoy
at a minute of it. After
years I was worn out. It's
imate. You spend all the
growing things you don't
o, like nails and hair. It's
house."

loves Morocco, next to
v it's the most beautiful
rranean country, he says.
is here in the war when
ill used to sneak out in
nir, and take a painting
y al Marrakech. The wife
conul here at the time,
argaret Nairn, used to go
ain with him. She still
n Marrakech.

lks the people too, though
st time here he had to fire
st who smoked kif. "Not
because he smoked kif, but
he used to use my tooth-
Then I found out he'd been
g two salaries. One from
ish Embassy, and another
art-time policeman in the

in rule

RAL MEDBOUH, the man
the unsuccessful coup
t, was a polo-player, and
means one of the Cuban-
encroaches libere. He used
polo with the former
Ambassador here, Sir
Duke.



Tommy Shaw, Ambassador to Morocco

The question is, would a polo-
playing leader have been
healthier for Morocco than a golf
fanatic? King Hassan is fanatical
about the game and, as a French
girl here cynically observed (one
of the pious nois): "In other
countries they attempt coups in
Government offices. This must be
the first to be attempted beside
a golf course."

Few Moroccans know of an
article which appeared in the
American magazine Sports Illus-
trated, which was entitled "The
country where the golf nut is a
king."

An official at the American
Embassy suggested the best
American investment in Morocco
wasn't the good aid (they feed
one Moroccan in ten of an esti-
mated 16-20 million population)
but golf. Robert Trent Jones, the
golf architect, is designing three
42-hole golf courses. The King
takes lessons from golf pros Billy
Caspar and Claude Harmon, who
laught Presidents Eisenhower,
Kennedy and even Nixon. He has
golf courses in the grounds of
three of his 11 palaces which are
floodlit at night. On the day of
the coup there were decorations
in the capital, and among them
was a 15ft. high picture of the
King poised with mashte niblick.
The Russians must be wondering
what damn use is the dam they
are building.

The article in Sports Illus-
trated says he likes to smoke on
the course. This has given rise to
the unusual office of royal tag-
end long holder. They show a
photograph of him passing his
cigarette to a servant with wooden
tongs, who holds it until he has
finished his next shot.

The King is not to be under-
estimated, and he has a strong
taste for personal rule. He has
control of radio and TV, and the
Press is not strong, nor does it
have a wide readership. Neither
of the two main political Parties,
Istiqlal, Right wing, and UNFP,
Left wing, will agree to take part
in his parliament because he
refuses to relinquish his ultimate
control.

Mehdi Bennaoua, editor of the
government-sponsored paper, La
Dépêche, and also founder of the

main news agency here, speaks
very frankly: "If the King has
a fault, it is his intelligence. He
is head and shoulders above his
ministers, and he feels he can
govern better than they can. He
is impatient of their faults."

SOME OF the King's speeches
are way over the heads of his
audiences. He talks about a
spirit of auto-criticism, and few
people in Morocco would know
this was a Marxist reference. He's
quite good with the Press and
enjoyed his big Press conference
after the coup attempt, skillfully
fielding questions for 50 minutes.
He concluded with a smile: "If I
have not answered all your ques-
tions, gentlemen, remember, this
is a Press conference."

Good Hughes

WE'VE been lucky to have a
sympathetic hunch at the British
Embassy in Rabat lately. It was
very different back in 1963, says
Steve Hughes, Reuter's man here.
He remembers ringing up for a
comment on a report that the
Spanish were fighting a unit of
the Moroccan Liberation Army at
Sidi-Idni, and one of our men
told him: "Speaking objectively,

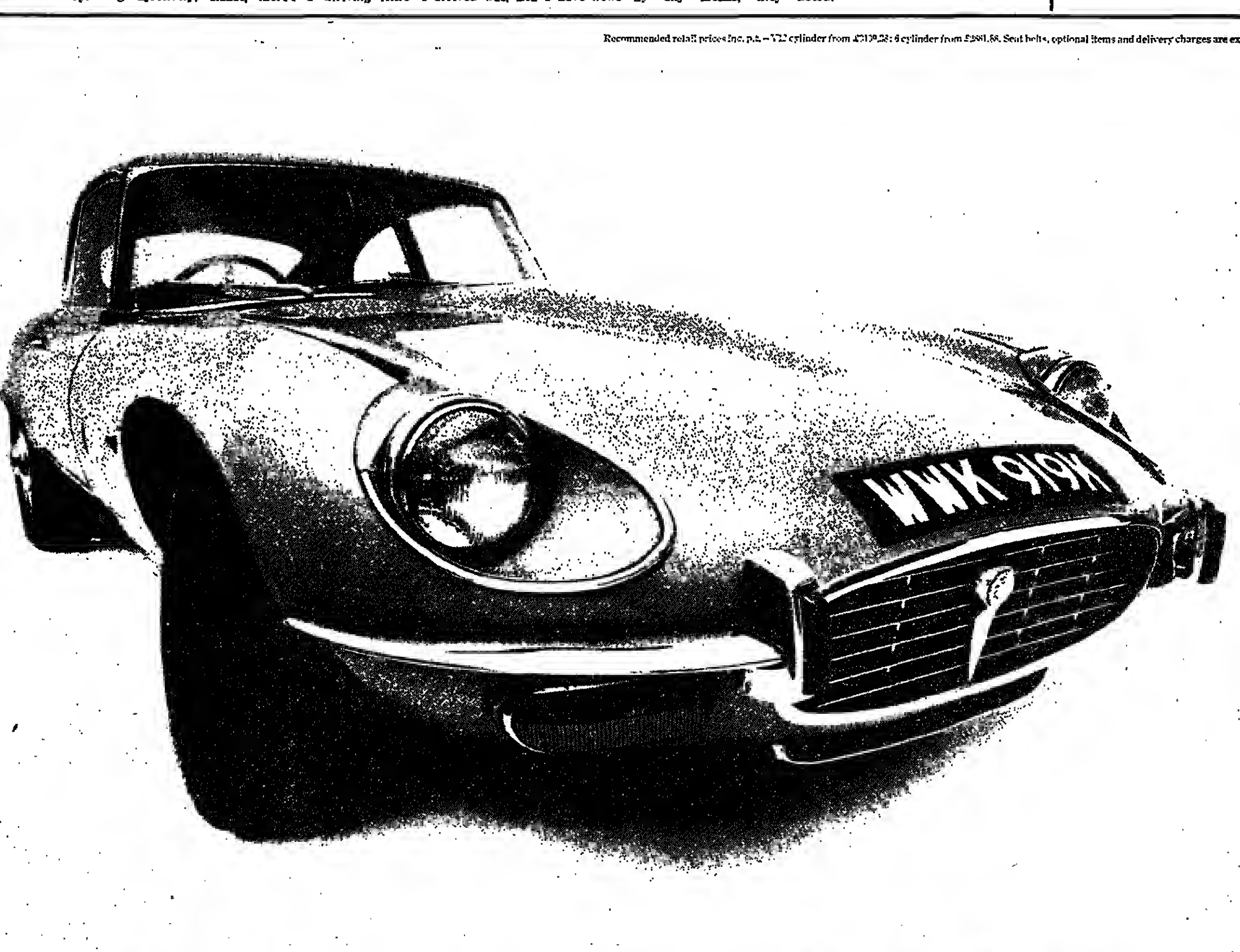
it doesn't really matter, does it?
It's only a bunch of dagoes fight-
ing a bunch of wogs."

Hughes is 42, a journalist who
married a French woman, and
moved out here 20 years ago.
He speaks with an American
accent, surprisingly, although he's
actually Liverpudlian. When he
was at school he once dismissed
six batsmen with successive balls
which is rather better than
Sir Alec Douglas-Home's effort
which lost him the chance of a
Blue at Oxford. He was hit for
three successive sixes by Percy
Perrin of Essex.

Hughes loves Morocco, and
says he stays in Rabat because
it's a peaceful life, so it was
more than a nasty shock when
the coup attempt was made, and
everyone lost their heads. He
says, with some pride, that at
risk and peril to his life, he was
the only reporter to get all his
facts right all the time. A fellow
agency man had all the generals
executed on the Monday. "So on
Tuesday he had to have them all
executed again."

Royal Pet

IN SALE, across the river from
Rabat, there's a thriving little



Maybe we should have called it the F-type.

It appears somewhat different from
the E-type that's been around for the past
10 years.

There's a newly styled front grille.
And wide rimmed wheels with low-profile
radial-ply tyres. And flared wheel arches.

The body on the roadster model is a
whole 9 inches longer. Which allows for
wider doors. And more luggage space be-
hind the seats.

And at the rear, there's a cluster of
four exhaust tail pipes.

Under the bonnet you'll find our
powerful new 5.3 litre V12 engine. It gives
incredibly smooth performance.

So smooth, you can accelerate from
10 mph in top gear. And in just 6.65 seconds
you can have the needle nudging 30 mph.
Which is just a fifth of the speed our new
car is capable of.

To go with this increased power,
there's now a wider track for even better
roadholding. Anti-dive front suspension
for even greater control. Ventilated disc

brakes for even safer braking.

And a standard of comfort and quiet-
ness that would do most luxury saloons
proud.

All this we call the Series 3 E-type V12.
At the rate we're going, we'll get a lot of
mileage from the alphabet.



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THE SUNDAY TIMES

End the old Ulster: begin the peace

THE IRISH AGONY is moving towards resolution. Whether the resolution is in blood or reasoned argument depends to a great extent on two gatherings in the next eight days. Tomorrow week the heads of the three Governments in the British Isles meet at Chequers. It is a last chance for a negotiated peace. Before their meeting, the special session at Westminster on Wednesday and Thursday could greatly strengthen Mr Heath in pursuing with his fellow Prime Ministers the clear and imaginative line vital to a settlement.

British parliamentarians anxious to pull British troops clear of this ancient morass will first need to ask how the Heath Government stumbled so deep into it. Last week's signing of internment orders on no fewer than 219 IRA suspects gave the clue. Partly out of sloth, partly out of barrenness of ideas, partly out of a care that nothing should make waves for the Market heat, the Government's prime concern has been to keep the Stormont system in being at almost any cost; and that has meant agreeing to virtually anything the Northern Ireland Premier of the moment might ask as the means to keeping his followers' hands from his throat.

The cost has been paid; and it has mounted steadily. It is counted not just in the deaths of twenty-three British soldiers but in rising despair among more than half a million members of the Northern minority. Until lately—until last week, even—it could still be decently argued that the cost was hearable. Not now. No nation can make systematic, large-scale use of imprisonment without trial and expect moral health to survive unimpaired. It is sad, but it must be said: Mr Maudling never more clearly showed his failure to measure up to his Irish responsibilities than when he allowed Mr Faulkner to confirm the internment of those 219 men.

The crushing blow to his own hopes of persuading Opposition MPs from Stormont to take part in his own planned but purposeless talks is the least of the ill consequences. The worst flow from the fact the British Government is acting as the tool of a discredited Stormont administration. That list of men in prison is not Mr Maudling's list. It is not, in its entirety, the Army's list. It is a list authenticated by Mr Faulkner with the Orange lodges

at his back. The very least that Mr Maudling should have insisted on was that the judge to check it should be drawn from England. A Northern Ireland tribunal, whatever the calibre of the individual men, is not acceptable to the Catholic minority and ought not to be acceptable to the British Government. It is on the say-so of Mr Faulkner that the United Kingdom now joins the proud company of Greece, Portugal and South Africa as a country where a man against whom no charge will stick may still have his spirit broken by being held in prison without prospect of release.

Faulkner's Danegeld

The internment order is not the last demand note which will be presented to the British Government. Mr Faulkner is already losing ground again in the esteem of the hard men of the Unionist Party—men who may demand what they like of their leader because their party's permanent majority means that there can be no electoral sanction for bad government, and who choose to demand more and more repressive military measures in a struggle which never win. Unless a halt is called, Mr Faulkner will be back for more Danegeld; and if not he, then an accelerating line of his successors, each one with his fitness for office more directly proportionate to his negligible freedom of action. The next demand will be for the re-forming of that shabby Protestant-supremacist militia, the B-men: the one after that will be for the eviction, by British soldiers, of tenants who withhold their rent as part of the Catholic civil disobedience campaign. Twelve thousand British soldiers, fearfully equipped, are in effect on loan to men for whom the political use of intimidation is as familiar and comforting as a glass of stout.

The attempt to shore up Stormont must be abandoned. The existing system will not work decently, and no amount of tinkering will make it. Proportional representation? Super-minority institutions to give Catholics certain powers in certain areas? Sticking-plaster on a hurt hoiler. After internment, the minority will never again give its consent to being governed by the majority; and it is too large to be governed without. The present Northern Ireland state has no future. The problem of the Ulster Protestants was badly answered in 1921: a new answer must be found in 1971.

This week's parliamentary debate will have an occasion to evaluate some of the suggestions already canvassed. To have a chance of success, any new dispensation must offer certain assurances to each of the interested parties. To the majority in the North it must offer both continued association with the Crown and freedom from that fear of submergence in the Catholic South which is the more respectable part of the collective Protestant psychology. To the minority it must offer equal rights and fulfilment of their urge to self-determination. To the Republic it must offer the kind of stability throughout the island without which no part of it can prosper. To Britain it must offer military, even if it cannot offer financial, disengagement.

None of these conditions can be met without altering one thing in particular: the Border. Through the territorial avarice of the founding fathers, the Border imprisons large numbers of Catholics (notably in Tyrone, Fermanagh and Londonderry City) under the dominance of Protestants and so makes each group live in fear of the other. MPs must therefore ignore

mystic twaddle from Mr Powell about the inviolable unity of the realm. Where its unity is at issue, the realm's frontier is a gerrymander of no more than fifty years' standing. They must also encourage Mr Heath to understand the need that his meeting with Mr Faulkner and Mr Lynch a few days later should be the forerunner of a full-scale constitutional conference.

Direct rule

Mr Heath would do well to make other uses of his Chequers meeting too. He should require from Mr Faulkner a speedy Bill outlawing religious discrimination, on the lines of the British Race Relations Act, which would move into the murky area of unfair hiring by private employers so signally untouched by the Ulster reform programme. He should demand that the holding of any guns in private hands be made illegal: this would at any rate curb the growth of the problem and make it easier for the Army to proceed against people who still held them. More important, he should insist that Westminster should recover total control of security, including the operation of the Special Powers Act, and responsibility for the review of internment—which should follow at once. But, most important of all, he should get Mr Faulkner's agreement to a constitutional conference from which no issues and no interested participants should be excluded.

There is some reason to believe that Mr Lynch would be prepared to ease Mr Faulkner's return to Belfast with this heavy message by publicly renouncing the Republic's classic aim of a reunified Ireland, at least in the foreseeable future. This could not be made a condition. If Mr Faulkner will

not finally agree to full constitutional discussions, then Mr Heath—after due warning that this would be the inevitable consequence—should at once turn to the recourse which the British Government, with hindsight, might have been better advised to re-adopt at almost any point in the past two years: direct rule of Northern Ireland from Westminster. But this time there would be a clear proviso that it should last only so long as would be necessary to talk the whole matter to a settlement.

The Constitutional Commission which would then be appointed, with or without direct rule, would have no occasion to preside over the liquidation of Protestant Ulster. That would still survive—but in a form where its powers and its boundaries were in better tune with the economic and demographic realities. It would become a regional government within the United Kingdom, keeping its parliament as a regional assembly and its civil service as a regional administration, but sacrificing residual and ultimate authority to Westminster. London rather than Belfast would be responsible for internal order and impartial government.

Among matters to be negotiated would be how many of the present Six Counties the new Ulster should keep; whether it should be formally made into a Protestant ghetto by the buying out of Catholics left within it; what relationship it should have with the all-Ireland Council or Parliament which figured in Britain's declared plans for the island fifty years ago, and which might now come to life; and how social and welfare provisions in the Republic, newly burdened with a probable influx of Northern Catholics, could be underwritten by the United Kingdom.

An accommodation reached those lines would give Ulster plants a new security worth far more than the shaky eminence they occupy. But they could not be expected to perceive this all at once; they rise in wrath. It is the impotence of the mere possibility so far been thought reason enough to eschew all thought about border powers altogether. But if the risk to come, it will come anyway. If he provoked by the whiff of rational talks: it is just as likely brought on by exasperation at a few months of unsuccessful military action. Either way, it turns into a fight between the Protestants and the British Army. That is a prospect to be regarded with a shudder. Yet, hard as it must be faced, it has dictated policy in Ireland for too long. Protestants pride themselves on practical people. Many of them not fail to realise the pointlessness of sacrificing everything they have in defence of privileges which become a burden to them.

Excluding the IRA

There is another question just as difficult to answer: will the prospect of constitutional change be a terror? It may not. Terrorism and organisations are anathema to the best reason for any such change, as on Ireland's original reform project is that it is right. We believe it is prudent, in that it will diminish support for the IRA.

It comes down to a question: the roots of terrorism are in two places in Whitehall there is full anxiety to believe a version of international conspiracy theory the IRA is fed and watered by spondee course, from the 'Liberation' Front and Sir G. Jackson's Tupamaros. The Arm are fighting it, know that its real base is profound Catholic disillusion in the North and ter Catholic sympathy in the South. one thing now has any chance of ing that: a totally new consti deal for Ireland.



Untouched by human mind

EVER SINCE the first human built the first machine there has been a pathetic faith on the part of the former in the potential of the latter. No matter how many times machines mangle people, ruin the landscape, or cause a million tons of coal to be shipped to Newcastle, that simple-minded fidelity lives on.

The latest evidence of this faith comes in the form of a newspaper. Called the Financial Daily, it is a 68-page, \$1-a-copy, five-issues-a-week paper produced almost entirely by computers. Its owners have proudly announced that a full page of financial statistics can be turned out in 63 seconds.

It won't be long before ordinary newspapers are also put together by machines. And if the computers are anything like those with which I've waged war over the past several years, the results will mark one more humiliation of man at the hands of his mechanical servants.

Here's how such a newspaper of the future would look if it were produced by the computers with which I've had to deal:

stoduction, but that doesn't matter. I am willing to take that chance. I'd rather be a one-germ President than compromise on questions of principle.

"222. We must use all of our ingenuity to improve communication."

"4. tions. Beat until firm, then fold the egg whites into the mother-in-law, who should in no circumstances be told that your husband has this weird habit. She may have a cold front with occasionally heavy rain and foggy patches inland. For Aquarius People a good weekend for rubbing shoulders with those higher up the social scale than yourself, but watch out for falling stock prices in the face of adverse prophets figures from your partner, who makes a direct one notrump overall of an opponent's opening bid, which means he would have opened with 1 NT, or 16-18 high-card points, and if you hold one cup of olive oil, one-quarter cup of vinegar, and two teaspoons of horseradish. Found: Manx cat that appears to respond to name of Rex."

"5. Voluntary restraints on wages and profits. We must be able to count on the good cents of the Average American, who, when he puts his shroud to the wheel, can outstrip any dressing that calls for the following ingredients:

"6. I shall see Congress to utilise to the fullest the most recent technological advances, including a vastly-expanded computer program to streamline government operations. By this I mean, and I want to make myself perfectly clear, and as I was saying to my wife Pat the other day."

"Every idle Machine is a wasted Machine. The Machines are there to aid mankind, and that's what I intend to make them do. (Correction: make it 'machine,' not 'Mac-Hine.') Some men ridicule the mechanised world, and I grant they may be sincere in their beliefs, but hut hut hut hut hut but hut."

"My experts estimate that such a computerised program can save you, the ordinary taxpayer, as much as \$0001010110010101.1 a year."

"President Noxon concluded his speech as follows: 'We want the cooperation and assistance of all citizens. Your thoughts and suggestions will be welcomed and I shall read them all personally. Please write to me: President Richard R. Noxon The Wheat House 00001101100101101011 Pennslovia Avenue Washington, C.D.'"

Robert Yoakum

PETER WILSHER ON THE TORY PENSION PLAN

Light the White Paper and retire immediately

ALL OVER THE WORLD people are pressing, quite rightly, for better treatment in old age. In the US, where claims and expectations are at their most optimistic, the airline pilots at this moment are negotiating for pensions worth 50 per cent more than their final year salary. Last year the giant United Auto Workers union won a large part of the concessions summed up in their slogan "Thirty and Out!" which will ultimately give a man automatic retirement, on nearly full pay, as soon as he has completed 30 years service in the industry. And last summer New York's city workers choked the streets with uncollected garbage in protest at the mayor's refusal to give them half-pay superannuation after a mere 20 years.

Yet everywhere, too, governments, however sympathetic, are caught in the same dilemma—how to meet these demands, and also protect their value against the inexorable erosion of price inflation, without imposing crippling costs either on industry, or on the active taxpayers who are still at work.

Last week, in a White Paper of path-breaking importance, Sir Keith Joseph, the Conservative Minister of Health and Social Security, unveiled Britain's latest proposals to meet this gigantic challenge. Doctrinally, they are almost diametrically opposed to the ideas put forward by Labour in the Crossman Scheme, which died with the election, and they are already being attacked by opposition and trades union spokesmen. But they are a serious, comprehensive and well-thought-out attempt to solve one of the most difficult social and economic problems faced by our steadily ageing society. It would be a grave pity if they were to be weakened or destroyed for the sake of scoring party points.

The bones of the problem faced by UK pension reformers (each country has its own variations) are as follows. The present basic flat-rate Old Age Pension can no longer be maintained at an adequate level by flat-rate contributions. Even now it falls £2 a week short of the £3 "poverty line" at which single people qualify for Supplementary Benefits. But only about half the working population (with a heavy bias toward the white-collar end of the spectrum) are in a position to supplement this through membership of a company or "occupational" pension scheme, many of which, in any case, are inadequate. And the very limited "graduated State pension," introduced in 1961, is increasingly out of line with today's needs (and prices) and

is not really capable of effective amendment.

Crossman's aggressive solution was to put both contributions and benefits on a straight wage-related basis for everyone (with a clear bias towards the lower paid) and aim to give the great bulk of retired people an "adequate" pension almost from the start of the scheme. But this ran into two major snags. First, it appeared to involve a massive and growing amount of redistribution, both for the rich (or, rather, moderately well off) to the poor, and from the active to the inactive. And second, it left a huge question mark over the fund set aside on behalf of the 10 million or more people in occupational schemes, which represent a large part of the country's investable savings. To keep these attractive enough to survive, while at the same time meeting the need to squeeze every available penny of contributions into the State scheme, looked like setting an almost insoluble financial riddle.

Essentially the Crossman philosophy was "the State will provide." The Joseph philosophy is very different. He is saying, in effect, that the State will provide the safety net, below which no member of a civilised society should be allowed to fall. But beyond that, there is every reason, both personal and national, why people should be encouraged to save and prepare for their own declining years—always provided that the opportunity to do so is open to all, and not just a privileged few (or even a privileged majority) who happen to have chosen the right way to make a living.

To meet this blueprint, the White Paper makes three main sets of proposals. First, it recognises that providing the safety net is the responsibility of society at large. The old, hypocritical pretence that it is an "insurance" to be paid for by the individual beneficiary through his weekly "stamps" is therefore abandoned, and we shall all pay for it, as a wage-related supplement to our PAYE income tax.

Second, it sets out actively to encourage the extension of occupational schemes (there are believed, for instance, to be between three and four million shop-floor workers in firms with existing schemes for their office staffs who could very quickly be recruited once it is clearly worth everyone's while). And perhaps even more important, it will set up machinery, in the form of an Occupational Pensions Board, to ensure that every approved scheme meets five basic tests (see below).

Third, for anyone unable to join an approved scheme, it launches a State Reserve Fund,

into which the employee has to put 1½ per cent of his wage packet, up to one-and-a-half times the national average earnings (which would currently set a ceiling of about £42 a week), and his employer 2½ per cent, in order to provide a second pension to supplement the basic OAP.

Out of this package, item two seems almost wholly admirable. The key tests for approval (or rather, for exemption from the State Reserve Scheme) are these. Final annual pension must be not less than 1% of total lifetime earnings—which includes overtime and commissions, and not just the basic rate, as in many present schemes—so that a man averaging £1,500 a year for 40 years would qualify for at least £600 superannuation. There must be a widow's pension at least half as good as the man's own entitlement. There must either be effective protection for purchasing power or else a substantially larger fixed pension rate. All pension rights, after 1980, will be automatically preserved if a man changes his job. And the funds will be independently invested, outside the company's control.

The really hopeful item, though, is that the new Occupational Pensions Board is not intended as a mere watchdog—it is instructed to work for continual improvement. This is important. At the moment, the only official department intimately concerned with pensions is the Inland Revenue, which sees its job entirely as making sure that no tax disappears unjustifiably through the concessions which are supposed to act as incentives to thrift. This is a wholly negative function, and has kept a dead hand on pension inventiveness for decades. If we are to move towards the dream of 150% pensions of the US pilots or the possibility of full-pay retirement at 50 (both of which are perfectly feasible, if we are allowed to put aside the necessary money to do it), it will come only through the board loosening the chilly clutch.

It is, however, on parts one and three of the proposal that the main body of criticism will fasten—and is indeed already barking. First, it is true, the proposal for the basic safety-net are purely financial—they do not give, in themselves, an extra penny to poorer pensioners. But in answer to Jack Jones' call for an immediate jump to the "poverty minimum" of £3, the Ministry quite rightly point out that this would be hugely expensive, require a dramatic jump in contributions (almost entirely from the working population), and only help the really needy at the cost of a universal hand-out, which, even if available,

could be much better used as a boost to the Supplementary Benefit Fund.

More fundamental, in theory, are the objections to the way in which the State Reserve Fund will operate. Individual contributions, unlike those to an occupational scheme, will earn tax relief, which immediately looks discriminatory. And because there is deliberately no element of subsidy, the beneficiaries will get out only what they put in (plus a bonus from the fund's investments which, at an estimated £250 million a year, will hopefully go to offset most of the falling value of money). This is fine for a young worker of 21, who should get almost precisely as good a deal as he would have

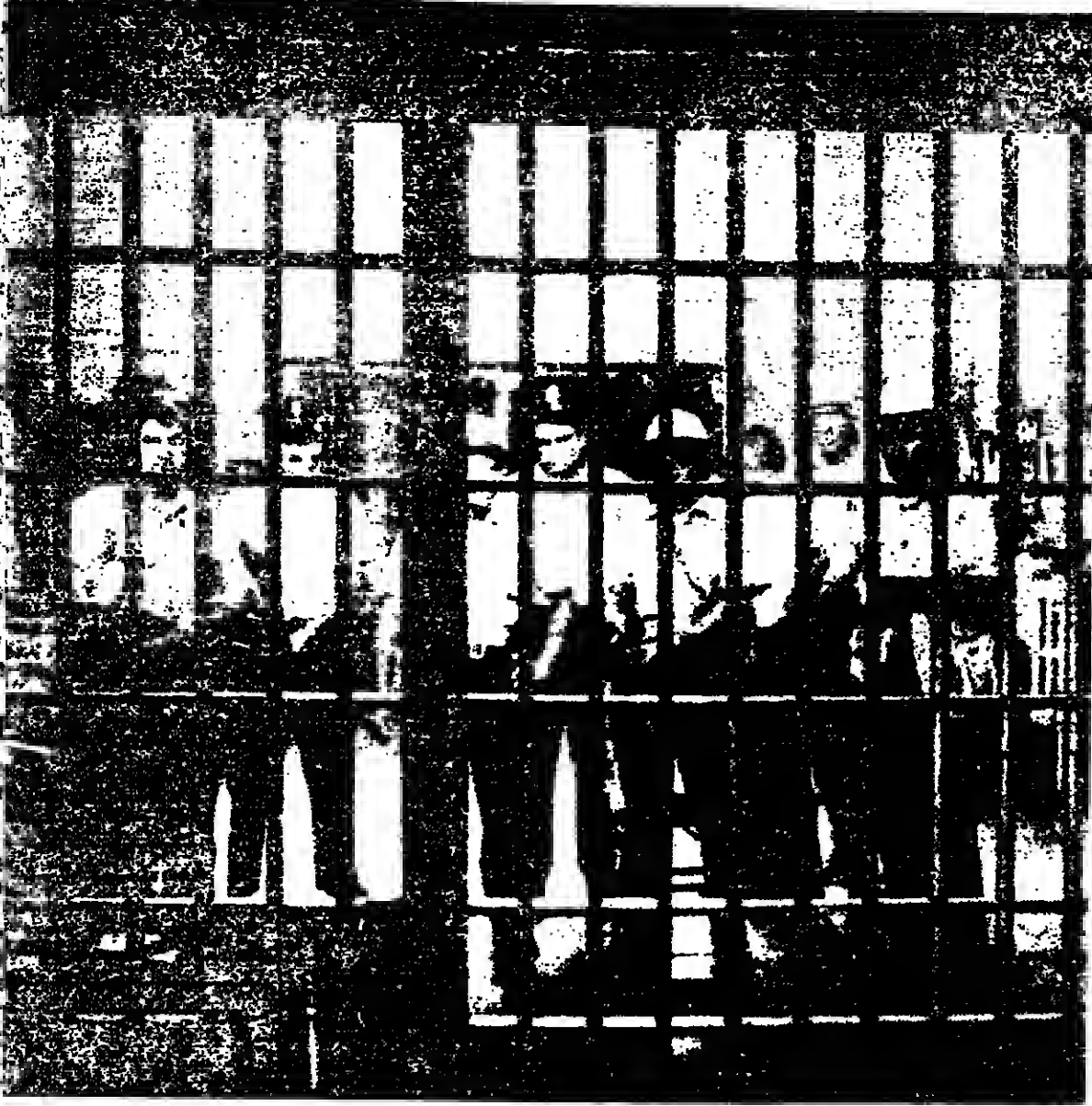
done from Crossman. But for the older man, or woman, who only starts at 45 or 55, the payout will, in its nature, be miserable. The best that can be said for it is that it will be better than no payment at all. But there is a real dilemma here—if the State scheme is too attractive, a lot of employers will hand over their responsibilities to it, and this is dead against the Joseph self-help ideal. In fairness, the Government is not hooked on its present ideas here, just regretfully unable to think up anything better. And there is no doubt that anyone with an ingenious plan for improvement will be royally received.

By and large, though, the Joseph workmanship is sound, and even the economics

(despite some hysterical reactions) with warm, if Iecop Tory, humanity. K ti America, there is little what the union response he—an open-armed w coupled with a determ to polish every resulti pany pension plan highest possible p financial and benefit British unions, by an just do not seem inter the subject, except as the ideological back But one cannot help that, once the Joseph p through, there will be useful work to be done ing superannuation than pushing for 50 p pay rises which promp in inflationary smoke.



moment of confrontation: prisoners with hooded hostage wait tensely as troops arrive... dramatic pictures taken before the massacre



Pictures by Jay Lamarche and Roland Barnes—Life © 1971 Inc.

ATTICA: THE BLOODY BLUNDER

STEPHEN FAY
reports from
NEW YORK

DEATH of forty men by shooting at Attica prison has shocked Americans as deeply as the revelations about the mass murder at My Lai and the shooting of four students at Kent State. But the shocking thing about all the cases is that outrage is often directed against the victim rather than the killer.

After Kent State the elements were blamed by many Americans for provoking the riot; even more blamed defenceless Vietnamese for My Lai. And as confused news of the rage at Attica was absorbed America last week it was mostly held that the black prisoners were responsible, not politicians and administrators who had the authority to make the decision that led to deaths.

'The prisoners are disgusted'

The guards are white country people, and from upstate New York, where prejudice is still fairly strong. (It was one of George Wallace's stomping grounds in the 1968 Presidential election campaign.) Over the past few years, there have been steadily mounting allegations of brutality by the guards. The prison was understaffed, and under-equipped. The most succinct statement of their conditions of life came last week from an outside observer: "The prisoners are disgusted with the lack of food, disgusted with the lack of water, with horrible con-

ditions in their cellblocks, with the fact that they can't go to the bathroom except on the ground. Flies are everywhere. They are very disgusted."

THE VIOLENCE at Attica was a long time coming. On September 2, New York State's new prison commissioner, Russell G. Oswald, made a last attempt to stave it off. He sent a tape recording to the 2,100 inmates of Attica—outlining the steps he had taken towards reform in his first eight months in the job.

He spoke of week-end passes to visit home, of plans for men to take jobs outside the prison, of "halfway houses" to prepare inmates for eventual release. "What I'm asking for," he pleaded, "is more time."

Six days later, time ran out. Shortly after breakfast on Thursday, September 9, one group of prisoners refused to form ranks for a working party. In less than an hour it had spread into a riot throughout the prison: some said only 500 prisoners were involved but by the end more than 1,000 about half the prison population were probably taking part. It began in a disorganised way: prisoners running through four cell blocks, breaking windows, burning sheds and outbuildings, destroying their own bedding. It was at this stage that the violence came.

Several of the guards were beaten, and 12 were injured. When they realised that the prisoners released them for medical treatment. But one guard was seriously injured: 28-year-old William Quinn. When he died on Saturday, two days later, the authorities said he had been beaten and flung from a second-floor window. That may be true; but when the riot began, the only guard the authorities said had been seriously injured—they did not name him—had suffered a heart attack. The prisoners allowed an ambulance to pick him up.

However it happened, William Quinn's death became a crucial factor in what followed.

THE RIOT was not mindless; by midday Thursday, within three hours of its upsurge, the prisoners had congregated into one of the four prison courtyards, living behind makeshift barricades, huddled under rough dwellings of blankets—"Tent City" they called it. The thirty-seven guards were in a separate stockade of benches; guarded by prisoners with baseball bats. (There is no evidence that any of the prisoners had guns.)

Seated in the courtyard the prisoners drew up their list of demands. None of them was surprising. Most of them, in fact, were so reasonable that the prison commissioner Oswald accepted 28 out of the 30: Establish an ombudsman at the prison; modernise the prison education system; improve the medical service; include drug addiction treatment; improve the diet: less pork, more fruit; cut maximum solitary confinement to 30 days; allow political activity and religious freedom; implement the state's minimum wage laws. All these and related demands—including an administrative amnesty (i.e., no solitary for rioters)—Oswald accepted.

But their two final demands could not be accepted: an amnesty from criminal prosecution

(no charges after the death of Warder Quinn), and the sacking of the Attica prison superintendent, Vincent Mancusi.

The prisoners thought public opinion might help them. They asked for a group of citizens to intercede. They nominated a motley group, seemingly reflecting a desperate search by the prisoners to think of anyone in the outside world likely to be interested in their case. For the nine mediators included a radical civil rights lawyer from Chicago, William Kunstler; Bobby Seale of the Black Panthers; a Puerto Rican congressman from New York, Tom Wicker, a New York Times political columnist who happened to have written a sympathetic piece about American prisons some time before. By lunch-time, Sunday, the group had arrived at Attica.

The observers achieved nothing. All their presence ensured was one of the best documented tragedies in American prison history. For by the time the observers arrived, the build up of troops and armament outside the prison walls had reached the point where the committee was convinced that a massacre of prisoners and guards may take place in this institution.

They went on to call publicly on Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York to visit Attica "so we can spend time and not live in an attempt to resolve the issues before us."

Three of the committee had already talked privately to Rockefeller who was spending the weekend at one of his country estates in the Pocantico Hills. Two were politicians, Herman Badillo, the Puerto Rican congressman, and a state senator called John Dunne, who was a member of Rockefeller's Republican Party; the third was the journalist, Tom Wicker.

They admitted that the talks seemed hopelessly deadlocked, but they pleaded with the Governor to come to Attica.

Why Rockefeller would not go

But Rockefeller was not in a giving mood. He and Oswald had already conceded the twenty-eight improvements in prison conditions. Now, as well as their unanimous demand for an amnesty from all crimes committed during the four days of the riot, a few prisoners had escalated into a fantasy of transportation to one "of the non-imperialistic countries." (Algeria or Cuba were the favourites.)

Rockefeller replied insistently that there was no chance of an amnesty therefore there was no point in his going to Attica.

"I do not feel my physical presence would contribute to a settlement," he told reporters that day. Later on the Sunday afternoon, Prison Commissioner Oswald was persuaded to allow the observers committee back into the prison yard outside D Block where the rioting prisoners had set up camp.

It was an attempt to win time. For three hours between three and six in the afternoon, they interviewed the guards, who echoed the observers' plea to Rockefeller, and added that they were being well treated. But there was no change in the inflexible negotiating position of the prisoners.

The observers had clearly delayed the assault on the prison. They had done nothing to prevent it.

THE PRELUDE to the attack was an ultimatum from Oswald. He told the prisoners at 7.46 last Monday morning that since he did not intend to discuss their demands that they be given an amnesty and that the prison superintendent be fired, they had better give up. Many of the observers are convinced that the decision to go in had been taken then, though Governor Rockefeller claimed later in the week the response of the prisoners to the ultimatum triggered the attack.

The prisoners displayed between four and eight of the hostages with knives at their throats.

At 9.44 last Monday morning, two National Guard helicopters flew low over the prison courtyard dropping tear-gas. Five hundred State troopers had formed up outside the prison walls. Another 800 National Guardsmen had been brought in by dawn.

Armed policemen from 14 neighbouring counties had poured into Attica by car, armed with everything from shotguns to deer rifles. Troopers with rifles equipped with sniperscopes were already positioned on the walls around the prison courtyard. As the gas from the helicopters blanketed the yard in the driving rain, the assault began, and the invading forces began to shoot.

Rockefeller outlined to journalists later the orders he and Oswald had given to the troopers, and the description contains an implicit admission that the troopers were shooting to kill. "The instructions were to shoot the executioners who stood with knives at the throats of the hostages—to shoot the minute the gas was down."

Unfortunately, the operation did not go according to plan. At 9.45 am a radio message from inside the prison contained the first suggestion that something had gone wrong.

"A rescue unit in the centre of the yard. Expedite. Expedite. I've got an officer down."

"Which yard?"

"D yard. Expedite medical assistance will you!"

At 9.52 a voice came over the radio ordering a ceasefire. "Do not over-extend your positions," it said. Five minutes later the order was cancelled. It applied only to the helicopter, the voice explained. At 9.57 another voice cried: "I need a stretcher, for God's sake a stretcher."

What had happened was the death of nine prison guards at the hands of the men sent in to relieve them. Rockefeller himself described the situation leading to this macabre accident.

"The troopers were faced with formidable obstacles," he explained. "To get to the area where the hostages were confined they had to storm the top of the passageways where the barricades had been built, leading to the area known as Times Square in the middle of the courtyard. There were four different lines of assault in the area, all of them converging on the place where the hostages were detained."

The operation was accompanied by heavy fire from rifles, pistols and shot guns," the governor added, before conceding that the prisoners did have weapons like knives and spears, "but they didn't have guns."

The governor was asked why

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OMENT I had the feel-
on the moon. I had
the valley of St Martin
from Montiers very
a sunny morning after
met like an endless
couchette from Paris
d through the pretty
St Jean and St Martin
only there in front of
a mile up the road,
amazing complex of geo-
buildings of various
ad sizes, jutting up out
of wilderness. For some-
light up to believe that
are all smelly creak-
eaking floorboards and
nes, it was quite a shock.
mhyro space station is
s Alenieurs, and it is one
test of the new French
created in the past
s. The layout is very
planned, ski lifts up in
two main sking areas
in a hundred yards of
to reach the lifts in the
ow the resort, you skied
main road on a sort of
k-over; and at the end
I could ski right up to
donor of my hotel. For
time I had found a
specially designed with
ent but the skier in



COMPASS
ON SKIS

that: cars parked well away from
areas where skiers move about;
and finally the centrepiece of
the whole thing—a vast complex
of wooden-faced buildings, com-
prising hotels, apartments, res-
taurants, shops, night clubs and
cinemas.

In fact once you've taken your
skis off at La Plagne, you need
not venture out of doors again
for anything until the following
morning. The only thing is you
have the distinct impression of
living in an airport, in which
a very large number of pas-
sengers, dressed in snappy cir-
cus ski outfits, spend hours wander-
ing up and down, searching hope-
lessly for a non-existent departure
gate. As a ski resort, La Plagne
has everything to offer, except,
of course, the most important thing
of all—a soul.

Flaine in the Haute Savoie
is similarly heartless. "Flaine's
great if you're in concrete," I
overheard an American remark
after a couple of days. I thought
at first it was just that they
hadn't yet got the resort itself
the outside of the three huge
grey concrete buildings that com-
prise the resort, but was soon
assured they were meant to look
like that.

Actually, to be fair, looking
down on to the place from the tip
of Lucifer, tall the picture has
familiar titles like Beebeebub,
Faut and Mephistopheles, though
fortunately most do not live up
to their names; the buildings do
merge impressively into the desert
scenery, of which the resort itself
is reputedly a part.

But like La Plagne, Flaine
caters, mainly for the sophisti-
cated Parisians; and just to en-
sure they feel completely at
home, culture is laid on con-
stantly in the form of concerts,
art exhibitions, even old movies.
At Les Arcs, the least
sophisticated of the new French
resorts, I found myself at five
o'clock one afternoon in a modern

domed building, lying back in one
of those polysyrene sacks watch-
ing a slide lecture on Velazquez.
A certain "art de vivre" is
what they claim to offer their
customers here. Well, I wouldn't
know about that, but certainly it
was the liveliest and most
friendly resort I visited. For a
start, the curiously shaped
wooden buildings have been laid
out in such a way that one is
obliged to walk across from one
to the other, thus creating some-
thing of a village atmosphere.
As yet there is far too much
skiing for the numbers of visitors
in the resorts, which is lovely.
However, as at La Plagne, various
satellite villages are planned
further up the mountain, and I
won't be long now before the
whole of the Savoie will be
able to live up to its promise of
being le domaine le plus skiable
du monde.

Very few English skiers have
so far tried the new French
resorts, and the majority never
will. Austria and Switzerland
are our traditional stamping
grounds, and will doubtless
remain so, if only for purely
economic reasons. And the
English who do decide one year
to give France a go, will very
possibly prefer to play safe with
one of the more traditional
resorts like Courchevel, Val
d'Isère and Megève.

However, if you should be
feeling in an experimental frame
of mind, and the idea of a whole
new concept in skiing holidays
appeals to you, Les Menuires, La
Plagne, Flaine and Les Arcs
might be just the sort of places
you're looking for.

This winter Air France have
put together some interesting 14-
night ski package holidays at
French resorts, using scheduled
day flights from London Heath-
row. The cheapest is Valberg for
£69. Others are: Flaine—£70;
Isola 2000 or Les Arcs—£85.

Christopher Matthew

The Sunday Times Compass team has prepared a special
Skiing Guide which is now available at 25p.
Details and order coupon on page 9.

IT'S FUNNY the things that
stick in one's mind. I always
remember an episode in a TV
spy series in which two agents
kept a sinister rendezvous in the
gardens of the Schönbrunn
Palace. The scene must have
been shot in the winter: the view
from the palace up to the
Gloriette, that jolly de grandeur
that sits high on the hill like the
Gates of Heaven, was shrouded
in mist.

I've been haunted ever since by
the magnificent, menacing atmo-
sphere of that garden. It's how
I'd imagined the whole of Vienna
to be—a mixture of vast,
chandelied ballrooms, glittering
with Hapsburg guests as they float
by to the strains of The Blue
Danube, and Orson Welles lurk-
ing in a doorway; wine, song and
gemütlichkeit in a frontier city
beyond which lie the mysteries
of Rumania, Bulgaria and the
East. Even the sight of the
Vienna woods, viewed through
the porthole of the BEA Trident
set my heart flutter; and really,
when you come down to it, which
we did a few moments later, they
are only woods.

However, so determined was I
to maintain the fiction I had
created about the city that I
found myself overlooking the
drab outskirts, the grey Danube,
the Mitternstrasse milling with
tourists, the ubiquitous roadworks
(they're pulling in an under-
ground, and not a moment too
soon either), and the fact that
among the fat, white Viennese
ladies tucking into their cream
cakes and coffee in Demel's there

Vienna: adrift in history

wasn't a single bearded psychla-
trist to be seen.

Determined at all costs to be
entranced, I set off after dinner
on the first evening—along the
ramp, up the Kohlmarkt, across
the Michaelerplatz under the
splendidly illuminated cupola
echoing oddly with the screech
of car tyres, and into the oldest
part of the Imperial Palace—the
Swiss Court. It hasn't altered in
more than 400 years and in the
stillness I should not have been
at all surprised to see the door
as the chisel crunk open and old
Franz Joseph come tottering
down the steps. And at the
sound of a horse-drawn carriage
approaching along the road out-
side, I was for a brief moment
transported even further back in
time, expecting at any moment
to catch a glimpse of the mother-
in-law of Europe herself, Maria
Theresa.

Of course it was only a flake,
full of American tourists on a 250
schilling Vienna by Night Tour.
But then, as I quickly
realised, is Vienna for you. Great
past, disappointing present.

The fact is that today Vienna
is like a provincial town with
about as much to offer in the
way of exciting modern living as
King's Lynn. The latest trends in
new cinema, theatre, architecture
seem to have passed it by. Apart
from a handful of enjoyable,
folksy restaurants like the
Weisser Rauchfangkehrer, the



Trilby on the Danube...

Gusser Bierklint and the
Gricenbeckel, there are few
good places to eat. There are a
couple of rather ordinary night
clubs ("Everyone come here," the
frenzied owner of one yelled at
me: "Omarscharifavagardner-
jamesmasoncattherndeneuve").
And the entire cast of Mayerling
presumably. And that's more or
less it.

Mark you, the last people to
claim Vienna is keeping up with
the cultural and intellectual life
of Europe are the Viennese them-
selves. They've taken one hell

of a beating in the past 50 years
(thanks to our bombers, the
Opera House had to be com-
pletely reconstructed); from a
mighty empire of 50 millions
stretching right across Hungary,
Czechoslovakia and Northern
Italy, Austria has suddenly been
reduced to an insignificant
neutral State of seven millions.

But the one thing they can
still boast about is their glorious
past and, for a visitor with a little
imagination and a feeling for
history, Vienna is a perfect place
for a long winter weekend. But
do, I beg you, avoid the guided
bus tours. One I was on managed
to get round the Schönbrunn in
52 minutes flat, without spikes.
Afterwards the only thing that
stuck in my mind was a riveting
piece of information about the
old stove heating system that
"the smoke goes out the back-
side and up on the roof." At the
speed we went round I'm not
surprised.

The next day I returned alone
by tram to discover that the gar-
dens are every bit as extraordi-
ary as they'd appeared in that
TV programme—tourists and all.
I was especially keen on the very
pretty little 18th century zoo, and
the view from the top of the
Gloriette.

Other personal favourites
include two exhibitions—the
Klimt in the Upper Belvedere
and the sensational graphics in
the Albertina. Fisher von
Erlach's amazing National-

bibliothek; the perfect Roman-
esque Abbey at Heiligenkreuz;
the funny little Clock Museum;
two churches—the Baroque Kar-
skirche and the Maria am
Gestade, the only bent church I
know; the Kursalon, where every
afternoon you can sit and listen
to Strauss to your heart's con-
tent; and finally Grinsing, where
I suppose you ought to go and
seek wine in one of the
beurigen.

Perhaps the oddest thing about
Vienna is that despite this
enormous dependence on its
splendid past, few of the build-
ings are more than a hundred or
so years old. What with old
Franz Joseph knocking down the
city ramparts and a large
number of old houses in the
1860s to make way for the Ring-
strasse, and then two wars, little
remains of old Vienna.

Except that is, the virtually
untouched First District behind
the Stephansdom where, in the
narrow streets among the original
baroque town mansions, you get a
pretty good idea of what Vienna
must once have been like.

As far as all that Harry Lime
stuff is concerned, I never did
locate the scene; and the only
people who lurk in dark doorways
these days are the taxis.

How to get there: BEA and AUA
(Austrian Airlines) operate daily
return flights London to Vienna.
Tourist excursion return fare:
£56.65. Lunn-Plöy do a four-day
Friday to Monday package to
Vienna from £23 including bed and
breakfast and sightseeing.

Christopher Matthew

Djerba: adrift in the Med

the boat on the other. Only four
rocks, one wedged under each
wheel, separated us from pos-
sible watery entombment, and in
this fashion, by moonlight, we
crossed the shallow two-mile
strait to Djerba. It was like
crossing the Styx, with the helms-
man, a dark silhouette en-
shrouded in a hooded burnous,
playing Charon in the stern.

Djerba is a real desert island,
a flat, sandy slice of the Sahara,
sprinkled with 600,000 shock-
ed palm trees and cast adrift
on the Mediterranean. It also has
acres of figs and immemorial
olives, biblical wells, camels,
sponge fishermen, 280 mosques,
a village of 250 potters, and a
sleepy town called Houmt Souk,
with blinding white houses, cool



Turban in Tunisia

souks and dusty squares shaded
by giant eucalyptus trees.
Along the north-east coast of
the island the beaches are mag-
nificent. Club Méditerranée has

a village here, and there are some
splendidly comfortable hotels,
including the Minx and the
glamorous Ulysse Palace. Like all
modern Tunisian beach hotels
they draw their inspiration from
the traditional building styles of
North Africa. Domes, walled
courtyards, pillars, alcoves, arched
doorways and vaulted rooms—all
painted white.

The hotels are palatial, low-
profiled (the law says they must
be no higher than the palm trees)
and surrounded by luxuriant
gardens. It is inspired develop-
ment of a standard all too rare
in the Mediterranean.

If you prefer going it alone
rather than hiring a package
holiday, one way of keeping costs
to a minimum is to stay at the
mahalas, or traditional inns run
by the Touring Club of Tunisia.
There is one on Djerba at Houmt

Souk, with 60 spartan but spotless
rooms—like whitewashed caves
opening on to a paved courtyard.
Full board here works out at
around £1.75 per day.

One night in particular I recall
at Houmt Souk, the leaves of the
eucalyptus trees hanging listlessly
in the warm evening air, the smell
of garlic, baking of dogs, wailing
of Arab music from café radios.
As the moon rode into the dark-
ening sky it cast a curious, pale
suffused light over the town in
which the white domes and arched
roofed houses assumed the
colours of rose and lavender, the
open doorways and windows
picked out in deeper shadow.

We ate at a *gargotte*, an Arab
eating house, feasting on fried
sea-seafood, drenched in lemon
juice, while under the table a
refuge: column of tabby cats and
kittens purred and prowled
around our legs in an ecstasy of
anticipation.

Brian Jackman

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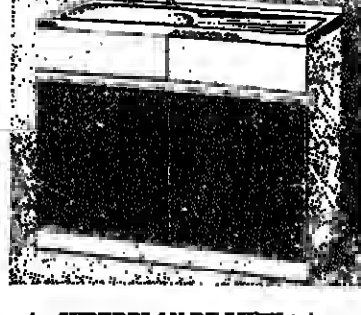
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North East London Polytechnic

Faculty of Science

The Governors seek to appoint

Head of Department

of Mathematics (Grade VI)

Salary £3,755 to £4,205 (under review)

Please request further details and application form

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Application forms and further information from the Registrar, Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Swindon, Wilt. Telephone: 078-378 551

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Further details from Dr. P. C. J. Hill, Head of Electronics Branch, one application form from the Registrar, Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Swindon, Wilt. Telephone: 078-378 551 ext. 205 or 421.

Please quote reference: ST6023.0.

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SPORT

Rugby: Vivian Jenkins sets the scene for England's visit to Japan and finds that the first pitch is just perfect... They're fit and very fast

"BUDGE" ROGERS and his England team should find at least one thing to their taste when they arrive in Tokyo today for their three weeks' tour of the Far East. Yesterday I walked over the playing surface of the Chichibu Stadium, where they play their first match, against Waseda University Past and Present on Tuesday, and am able to pronounce it perfect.

There is a good coating of green grass, the ground is not too hard underneath, and the whole appearance of the stadium is what one would expect at a major venue anywhere else in the world. Also the temperature, around 70, is none too bad. As the second international against Japan is to be held in Tokyo later, on September 28, under floodlights, the England players should at least be happy about the conditions.

A foreshortened in-goal area of only 15 yards might be a bit of a snag at times, but that also applies at Twickenham, according to Mr "Shiggy" Konno, the secretary of the Japanese Rugby Union, who says: "I need it out myself, when I was over for the

centenary congress." So England, in this case, can hardly complain. As to the ground at Osaka, where the first international takes place on Friday afternoon, we shall have to wait and see.

What is certain, according to Mr Konno, who speaks perfect English, is that the Tokyo international should attract a capacity crowd of 25,000—unless it rains, that is, he was careful to add. That, at prices of up to £2.50 for the best seats, amounts to a "gate" of £12,500, which may surprise some of the people who are constantly asking me: "Do they really play rugby in Japan?"

The fact is that it is now played on a considerable scale throughout Japan, which is without any of its Lions, may run up against quite a few shocks. Altogether there are 1,800 clubs currently affiliated to the Japanese Rugby Union, at five guineas or so per time. Of these 200 are university or training college clubs, 300 are "open" clubs, as we know them, 400 are business house clubs, with the balance made up of 800 high school clubs and 100 junior high school clubs.

What it amounts to is 900

senior clubs, by UK reckoning, and 900 schools. But—and it is a biggie—almost none of these clubs are able to put out more than one team.

"Our biggest difficulty is shortage of grounds," says "Shiggy" Konno, "consequently a club can have as many as 40 players, but be able to put out only one team. But the non-selected players train every bit as hard as the rest."

He then made a statement which struck me as staggering. "I have known cases of players going through four years at University as one of the rugby squad," he said, "and training regularly, but without ever getting a game. They always hope that the great day will come when they do get one."

This may give some idea of how fanatically the Japanese approach their training for rugby, as for other games. I was told by many New Zealanders while I was on the Lions' tour how remarkably fit the Japanese players were when they toured there in 1968. One former All Black went as far as to call them "the most exciting rugby players I have ever seen, includ-

ing the French." Perhaps he was being a bit over-enthusiastic, but there is no doubt that the Japanese style of play makes them immensely attractive to watch.

It seems they make up for their lack of inches, and avoid-drops, scuttling round the field non-stop at an amazing pace and moving the ball with basketball dexterity with the object of beating the man with the pass, or rather a series of passes, so that the defence at the end is out-fanked.

On that 1968 tour of New Zealand they won half of their 10 matches, mostly against university sides, and scored 193 points against 221. But their big moment—one that shook all New Zealanders—came when they beat the Junior All Blacks at Wellington by 23-19.

That they deserved it seems obvious from the fact that they scored six tries to their opponents' three, and four of these came from a remarkable left wing, Yoshihiro Sakata, who is still talked of in bated breath by New Zealanders. In the pre-

vious match he had scored five tries against Fovero Bay, no more province, so no one could see the Junior All Blacks had not been warned. He got his four tries against them just the same.

Altogether he got 14, even on such an attenuated tour. Sakata, now 28 and a junior manager, is still playing, very much so, and is one of the squad of 24 players from whom the Japanese team to play England will be selected. It will be a sensation if he is not included.

Physically the Japanese will be at a considerable disadvantage against England. Their forwards will average only 5ft 10in and 12st 7lb against their opponents' 6ft 1in and 14st 12lb. Their scrum-half, lock Toshio Terai, is 6ft 2in, but weighs only 13st.

How, then, can they hope to win the line-outs? The answer is that they don't very often, but they do what they can by throwing in hard and fast to shorten the line-outs, where their timing is superb, and they vary this, from time to time, by throwing the ball over the top.

Still, if the likes of Chris Ralston and Peter Larter cannot win the hall against this kind of opposition, there will be something radically wrong.

It all promises to be a highly stimulating rugby experience, and the Japanese are immensely thrilled at being given the opportunity to pit themselves against a full-scale international side at last. They have had to wait a long time for it. The first recorded match in Japan took place in 1890, between Keio University and Yokohama Country and Athletic Club. Yet people ask: "Do they really play rugby?"

The try, incidentally, will count as four points on this tour. With Sakata in the offing, that could cost England dear. Especially if the new-found courage of touring teams, *circadian dysrhythmia*, hits the side. It is asking something of players to fly in on a Sunday, play their first match on the Tuesday and then engage in an international on the Friday, only three days after arrival. The Lions found as much against Queensland, back in May. Will nobody ever learn?



Budge Rogers is the big selling point on a Tokyo



Tour coach John Burgess supervises a stint on the scrummaging machine at Twickenham.

...and John Hopkins talks to the tourists' coach John Burgess

AT 48, John Burgess puts in three hard, hour-long training sessions each time and occasionally pausing to do a set of abdominal exercises and press ups. Burgess has always trained and played hard. Even after he was dropped from the Lions' tour in 1968, when he was 30, he continued to play for Broughton Park. His determination was rewarded nine years later when he was recalled to lead the Lancashire pack for two full seasons.

As assistant manager and coach to the England tour, Burgess has been expected to bring a different party when they gathered for their first training session in mid-summer. He had a lot of work to do in a short time and to begin with he shouted and swore at the players, but he soon changed his tactics. He was particularly hard on anybody who made the rest of the group suffer out of selfishness. One squad member called him a "Little Hitler".

But it got results and by the third and last session Burgess found what he was trying to do and he found he hardly needed to shout at all. The "Hitler" description hurt a little and he

mused aloud how it would have been comparatively easy to get the Lions' Carwyn James had three months. I had only three sessions.

Burgess oozes confidence and good-natured Lancashire bluster. Small, slight, he looks more the kind of man who would be a flanker than a coach. When he was 30, he continued to play for Broughton Park. His determination was rewarded nine years later when he was recalled to lead the Lancashire pack for two full seasons.

James, an introvert, is tactful, a chain-smoker, a man who even in animated discussion rarely raises his voice and makes his presence felt by the strength of what he says. Burgess, though, is a man of extrovert and bluntness, a way-out extrovert and someone who lets his voice reflect his feelings, which often run high.

Burgess may yet follow James and become coach to a Lions side. So far he has successfully coached Broughton Park and Lancashire. But for the time being his reputation hangs on the success of England's Far East tour. He would like to think that

success or failure will not alter his mind about the players or the coaching methods that he and his colleagues are encouraging. "We are in a transitional stage," he says. "We are trying to establish a pattern of play. We are still at limbo compared with Wales."

Burgess could take over as England's coach when Don Whitte's term ends. In that case some of the players would find themselves doing unfamiliar routines. Burgess believes that to create better understanding among players every man on the field ought to be able to do every other man's job. In training sessions he has deliberately played lock Chris Ralston at stand-off, Nigel Starmer-Smith in the front row of the scrum instead of the scrum-half, and he has deliberately taught every player's move how to enter a ruck. It's a bit like Sir Alf Ramsey teaching Bobby Charlton how to play in goal.

"If play breaks down I expect the nearest man to go in and get the ball out from the ruck even if he is a threequarter," says Burgess. "In return I expect one of the forwards to realise this

back is at the bottom and get the ball out from the ruck."

Above all, Burgess, player to think: a try, then, Burgess has "With only 23 players the players think five moves ahead, try."

For example, during game he suddenly shouted out a ruck want you to throw No. 3 from this line, you feel around the line-out and your 1 port you, interpass move across the field a ruck on the half the ball back to the who makes an open the 24 and then a ruck. You feel the open again to stretch bring the full-back for an overlap and t under the posts."

With only 23 players Burgess has to be a seven-match tour, be a problem. But standing by? "I'd a game against Burgess.

RACING

ONCE the St. Leger is over, the search for next season's classic winners begins. This time last year it did not call for unusual perception to nominate Mill Reef as a potential classic winner. On the other hand, it would have required a crystal ball of rare effectiveness to foresee the triumphs of Brigadier Gerard, Altesse Royale and Athens Wood.

The best two-year-old in Europe is probably Roberto, trained by Vincent O'Brien. Unbeaten in three races, Roberto recently won with the utmost ease the National Stakes at the Curragh, a race previously won by Santa Claus and Sir Ivor. He will next run in the Grand Criterium at Longchamp, a race that earned Mr Swallow £34,000 when he won it last year.

Roberto, like so many of the best horses trained in Europe today, was bred in America and is by Hall of Fame sire, Sir Ivor, a descendant of that fine English sprinter Royal Charger. If Roberto does win the Derby in 1972, he will be the fourth American-bred

Roberto looks best

winner of that race in five years. I trust the Derby is not going to lapse into one of those sporting events like the Walker Cup in which Great Britain beats America once every 35 years and old men dissolve into tears when it occurs.

Crowned Prince and Meadow Mint, both American-bred, could be up to classic standard next year, and at present I prefer Meadow Mint, whose one defeat was when his saddle slipped at York.

An English opponent for Roberto in the Grand Criterium is out there. Mirage who last week achieved a considerable surprise in winning the £15,000 Prix de la Salamandre at Longchamp. He had run only once previously, winning a small race at Newmarket in which he was significantly backed from 12-1 to 11-2. He is trained by Barrington Hills, who in double quick time

has established a name for himself as a trainer. Our Mirage was bought at Newmarket as a yearling for £200 guineas and is by Miralago out of a mare by Buisson Ardent. Miralago, who sired last year's Grand Crit winner Roll of Honour, is one of the many far-from-negligible stallions exported to Japan in recent years.

It is sometimes alleged that English owners and breeders, in respect of the sale of top-class horses for export, are actuated solely by self-interest and have a little concern for the future of the British thoroughbred as a rapacious property developer has for the countryside pockmarked by his toothsome buildings. It has, in fact, been suggested that regulations should be introduced to restrict the export of top-class horses.

It is true that a few English owners and breeders are in the sport solely for what they can get out of it. The trouble, though, with those who wish to apply restrictions is that they are 50 yards out of date and harbour the weird illusion that the Union Jack still flutters from Dublin Castle. The ties between English and Irish bloodstock breeding are close, but if restrictions were imposed over here, the Irish would not be under the slightest obligation to follow suit.

Miralago, in fact, belonged to the Irish National Stud and so did Royal Charger, whose export was severely criticised by Irish

breeders. It was the late Mr Joseph McGrath who sold Nasrullah, one of the most influential sires of this century, to the American-bred Derby winner Arctic Prince. It would hardly be accurate to describe the late Aga Khan, who sold all his five Derby winners, as an English owner-breeder.

It is sometimes overlooked that if we lose at times through the export of good horses, this loss is counterbalanced by the import of others equally good. Immense benefit was derived from the import of horses like Nearsco, Donatello II, Prince Chevalier and Chanteur II. Bols Foussell was champion sire and leading sire of blood mares as well, while the American-bred Never Say Die was champion sire. Good French horses recently imported include Relko, Reliance, Beibistoun and Neleus. It is very rare to find a big winner in this country without imported blood close up in its pedigree.

"The situation in France is very much more serious," in "An Analysis of the Present Decline of French Breeding" by Charles von Eschall in the British Racehorse, the position there is summed up as follows: "The main reason for the present French situation is now obvious. Racing and breeding have passed out of the control of owner-breeders interested in this sport for the love of horses and classic prestige into the hands of commercial agents—be they owners, breeders, trainers or dealers—whose interests are exclusively financial and aimed at rapid profits, which have become the only accepted measure of success. Irrespective of the damage done to the future of the breed itself."

Roger Mortimer

YESTERDAY'S RUGBY RESULTS

Kempston Park
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